THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, H. P. REED,
F. F. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year..... $10.00

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

The Governor's Message.

TREASURY BILL INTRODUCED.

Allegheny Sewerage Bonds.

GETTYSBURG BATTLE PAINTING.

A Batch of Vetoes.

PORTION OF MESSAGE CONDEMNED.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 4, 1871.

SENATE.

GOT LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. MILLER, Democrat, and WARFEL, Republican, being paired off, got leave of absence.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor's message was received at 11:15 A. M., and read.

EXTRA COPIES.

Mr. RANDALL, Democrat, moved to print five thousand copies. Agreed.

TO BE INCORPORATED.

A bill was introduced by Mr. HENNESSY to incorporate the Republican Invincibles, of Philadelphia.

THE STATE TREASURER.

Mr. BILLINGFELT introduced a bill making the State Treasurer elective.

A SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.

Mr. RUTAN introduced a bill supplementary to several acts relative to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This is the same bill passed by the House last session, but defeated in the Senate with the first two sections which were incorporated in the act passed last winter.

ITS PROVISIONS.

It provides that the State Treasurer shall keep the public moneys in State or National banks which will pay the best rate of interest. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer and banks holding deposits to make monthly reports under oath to the Auditor-General, specifying the amount on hand, in each account and rate of interest allowed. The State Treasurer shall not, during his continuance in office or afterwards receive any gain, gift, bonus or advantage whatever from depositories. Any violation of the law shall be felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for five years.

THE LAST SECTION.

The last section provides for the redemption, monthly or quarterly by commission, of the Sinking Fund, or any part thereof, as the debt or the funds in the treasury will warrant.

A SIMILAR BILL.

Mr. RUTAN said that a similar bill was passed at the late session for Allegheny county, and he was informed that the county would realize an interest on her public moneys over twenty-five thousand dollars this year. If this bill was passed the State would realize annually one hundred thousand dollars, and a disgraceful struggle for the office would thereby be avoided.

Mr. WHITE offered a joint resolution extending the time for the report of the civil code of commissioner to twenty days. Passed.

ALLEGHENY SEWERAGE BONDS.

Mr. GRAHAM presented an act validating the issue of certain sewerage bonds in Allegheny city. Passed.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. BILLINGFELT introduced an act to amend the Constitution by making the State Treasurer elective by the people.

AN ACT TO EMPOWER ATTORNEYS.

Mr. EVANS, an act to empower attorneys to administer oaths, &c.

POWER TO CONTRACT.

Mr. BILLINGFELT opposed any power in the hands of Committee to contract. The resolution passed.

ROSENMEL'S PAINTING.

Mr. MUMMA offered a resolution for a committee of three to act with a similar House committee in connection with the Governor, to procure a place suitable for the accommodation of Rosenmel's painting of the Battle of Gettysburg.

POSTPONEMENT MOVED.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved a postponement. Carried.

THE SEPTENNIAL CENSUS.

The resolution offered yesterday calling upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth for the septennial census in detail, was passed.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered the following:

Resolved, That it will be expedient to amend the rules of the Senate as follows: To abolish the previous question; prohibit explanations by members pending the call of ayes and nays; and to confer the duties and powers of the Speaker holding over from a former session; to provide for the election of the Senate officers on a plan of free voting whenever two or more run for the same office, and to enforce the observance of the Senate rules without re-adoption at any session. Laid over.

A VETOE.

A message from the Governor vetoing an act incorporating Bear Creek Oil & Pipe company passed last winter.

Veto sustained. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

PASSED.

Mr. SMITH'S resolution appointing a committee of thirteen on apportionment passed.

POSTPONED.

Mr. SMITH'S resolution for a committee on Legislative Record.

Postponed on motion of Mr. Reinoehl.

CIVIL CODE COMMISSION.

Mr. HALL offered a resolution extending the time for the report of the Civil Code Commissioners. Passed.

Message read.

MR. STRANG OPPOSED.

Mr. STRANG offered a resolution referring various portions of the Governor's message to appropriate committees.

He opposed the Governor's reflections on the use of the Philadelphia troops in Philadelphia at the last election. Resolution passed.

THE GETTYSBURGH PAINTING.

Mr. SMITH offered a resolution for a committee on the Gettysburg painting. Passed.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Mr. LANN offered a resolution for a special committee of nine on constitutional reform. Passed.

THE FRANKLIN FERRY.

Mr. McJUNKIN offered a bill for the ferry over the Allegheny river at Franklin. Passed.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Mr. JOSEPHS offered a resolution for seven thousand copies of the Governor's message.

ELLIOTT OPPOSED.

Mr. ELLIOTT opposed the printing of the message because it condemns the use of the United States troops at the election in Philadelphia, which was necessary to protect colored voters.

ADJOURNMENT.

Pending this the House adjourned.

A BATCH OF VETOES.

The Governor sent in large numbers of vetoes for various reasons; some are special tricks to avoid general laws. One refers to a charter that never had an existence. Another covers two pages and enacts no less than eight distinct laws without a period, or a comma, and another proposes to take private property for private uses. Two others are to enact laws already signed; a and amendatory on the reckless legislation of 1870.

ADJOURNMENT OF BOTH HOUSES.

Both Houses adjourn to-morrow until Tuesday afternoon, when standing committees will be announced.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE CONDEMNED.

Republican members generally condemn the portion of the Governor's message refering to the United States marines at elections in Philadelphia.

MICHIGAN.

Legislative Proceedings—The Senatorial Contest, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LANSING, January 4.—The House met at 11 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. J. McCarthy, after which the roll was called, and the members presented their credentials and were sworn in. The Senate organized by the election of all the officers nominated in the Republican caucus last night. Both Houses organized nearly one hour o'clock. The Governor's message will probably be read this afternoon. The Senatorial contest seems to be narrowing down.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 4. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

MESSAGE

OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

JOHN W. GEARY,

To the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, January 4, 1871.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—An All-wise Providence has permitted you to assemble under circumstances demanding profound gratitude to the Great Lawgiver of the Universe. Our acknowledgments are first due Him whose hand has not grown weary in showering blessings in profusion upon the people in every department of industry, and crowning their toil with richest rewards.

The circumstances under which you commence the duties of the present session are, indeed, auspicious; and at no former period in our history has there been greater cause for felicitation upon the inestimable blessings we enjoy, and the happy and prosperous condition of our great and growing Commonwealth.

The meeting of the General Assembly is always a matter of deep interest to the people, and perhaps never more so than now, when an unusual amount of necessary general legislation will occupy your attention, and questions of the highest importance are to be discussed and determined upon. I sincerely trust your industry and faithfulness in the performance of the important work before you, will win you the proud title of "the working Legislature."

Amid such circumstances our attention should be directed to a careful review of all the most important and essential interests of the State; and in the exercise of that discretion which the Constitution has confided to the Executive, I proceed to communicate such information and to recommend to your consideration such measures as are deemed necessary and expedient.

As first in order and most important, I will present a carefully prepared and precise statement of the financial condition of the Commonwealth.

FINANCES.

It affords me pleasure to congratulate the people upon the satisfactory condition of the Treasury. Every demand upon it for ordinary and other expenses has been promptly paid, and the public debt materially reduced, which has inspired such public confidence in the securities of the Commonwealth as to cause them to command the highest premiums in the market. The operations of this department will be presented to you more fully and in detail in the reports of the Auditor-General, State Treasurer, and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The following statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1870:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1869	$1,400,982 49
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1870	6,336,003 24
Total in Treasury during year ending Nov. 30, 1870	$7,737,465 73

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Ordinary expenses paid during year ending Nov. 30, 1870	$2,868,832 09
Loans, &c., redeemed	1,932,276 65
Interest on loans	1,864,311 77
Total	6,434,522 91
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1870	$1,302,942 82

PUBLIC DEBT.	
The public debt due on November 30, 1869 was	$32,814,540 95
Deduct amount redeemed by Sinking Fund Commissioners during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1870	$1,662,321 31
Amount redeemed by the Treasurer during same time	100,577 74
Total	1,762,879 05
Total public debt, Nov. 30, 1870	$31,111,661 90

The following statement shows the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, November 30, 1870:

Funded debt viz:	
Amount of over due loans	$ 107,050 31
Do payable in 1873, int. 6 p. c.	2,769,250 00
Do. do. 1875, int. 6 p. c.	4,731,300 00
Do. do. 1875, int. 5 p. c.	97,850 00
Do. do. 1877, int. 6 p. c.	5,890,950 00
Do. do. 1877, int. 5 p. c.	3,977,700 00
Do. do. 1878, int. 5 p. c.	335,000 00
Do. do. 1879, int. 6 p. c.	6,000,000 00
Do. do. 1880, int. 5 p. c.	1,126,950 00
Do. do. 1882, int. 6 p. c.	112,000,00
Do. do. 1892, int. 6 p. c.	9,273,050 00
	$30,566,700 53

Unfunded debt viz:	
Relief notes in circulation	$ 96,392 00
Interest certificates unclaimed	11,696 52
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 58
Domestic creditors certificates	44 67
	113,961 57
Total public debt, Nov. 30, 1870, as above stated	$31,111,661 90

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

On the fifteenth day of January, 1867, the total indebtedness of the State was *thirty-seven million seven hundred and four thousand four hundred and ninety-one dollars and seventy-seven cents*. Since then, and up to November 30, 1870, the sum of *six million six hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents* has been paid. The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1870, is *one million six hundred and two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and six cents*.

The annual interest per annum, for the last four years, is *one million six hundred and forty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars*.

In view of the fact that prior to the first of July, 1872, nearly eight millions dollars of the public debt will fall due, and in order that the Commonwealth may be enabled to meet all its obligations promptly at maturity, I recommend that such provisions be made by the Legislature, as will authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell all the assets that may be in their possession, and apply the proceeds to the extinguishment of the debt; or, at the option of the holders to exchange them from the outstanding bonds of the Commonwealth.

The indebtedness of the State might be paid in the following manner. As already shown it was on November 30, 1870, about thirty-one million dollars from which amount, if the said assets, $6,000,000, be deducted, there would remain twenty-five millions, after which estimating the revenues and expenditures to continue as at present, the entire liabilities of the State could be liquidated in about eight years.

If this mode of paying the State debt should be regarded as unnecessarily rapid and oppressive, then it is necessary to revise and modify taxation may meet with much more general favor. Our debt is large, but our army of those to whom it is a great benefit to have to secure and investment. A certain reduction of one million dollars per annum on the several items of the existing taxables, would meet with general approval by the people, and thus to strive to pay it off so hastily. In an endeavor to force large sums of money from the people under there is great danger of driving capital away from our manufacturing centres. The landholder has been relieved from taxation for road purposes, and the burden shifted upon the active, energetic and enterprising portions of the community, who have always had their full share to bear. The farmer is at ease, and runs no risk; whilst the business man, merchant and manufacturer are the motive power of the community, upon which the farmer must, in a great measure, depend for a ready sale of his industry. A more liberal policy towards these classes of our citizens, manufacturing, railroad and mining pursuits should be adopted. Unless these interests are fostered and kept in full operation, all classes of the people will suffer. They are the very life-blood of the State, and should not, in any way, be crippled or impeded by overburdening them with taxation for the immediate payment of the entire State liabilities.

The foregoing recommendations, in my opinion, embrace the true policy of the Commonwealth in the future. Whatever legislation may be adopted, it should receive a hearty response and endorsement from the people. The tax-payers demand that their money shall be economically and judiciously expended, and the financial operations shall be relieved from the burdens of any more taxation than may be necessary for the payment of the public debt, and the objects above indicated, and to defray the frugal expenses of the administration of the government. Economy and retrenchment must be advocated as glittering generalities, or mere abstractions, without meaning or intent, but as vital, living realities.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Four years' experience as an executive officer has given me abundant opportunities for careful observation upon the workings of our fundamental law, and the propriety of its amendment, if deemed necessary by the people of the State. This experience has strongly impressed me that there should be a thorough revision of the State Constitution, with such amendments as the wisdom of a convention assembled for that purpose would undoubtedly suggest, and an enlightened public sentiment demands.

The authority for holding such convention is found in the second section of the ninth article of the Constitution, and is declared in these words: "That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness. For the advancement of these ends, they have, at all times an indefeasible and indisputable right to alter, reform, or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper."

The last convention for this purpose was held in 1838. During the thirty-two years which have since elapsed, sundry amendments have been made by joint resolutions of the General Assembly, and in compliance with the tenth article of the Constitution, were approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State. The most important were those of 1850, making the judges of the courts elective; of 1857, creating a Sinking Fund, regulating the public debt and taxation of corporations; and of 1864, conferring the right of suffrage upon those engaged in the military service, and providing for the appointment of soldiers' vote commissioners. These amendments, though important and valuable, have an incongruous character of patch-work character to the Constitution, and are not consonant with the requirements of the times.

This is a progressive period, and one State has out-grown its fundamental law. That law should, therefore, be able to keep pace with the age in which we live. The existing Constitution, including the amendments of 1857 and 1864, contains many unwholesome restrictions on the power and jurisdiction of the Legislature; but experience has demonstrated their inadequacy to protect the people against the evils intended to be remedied, and especially those of corporate power, and of special and local legislation. The pamphlet laws for the last four years show that the general laws for each session made up of about one hundred pages, whilst the local and special legislation for the same period amount annually to about thirteen hundred and fifty. The resulting evils are manifold and aggravated; and prominent among the reasons and suggestions why a remedy should be applied, I submit the following:

First—Different systems of laws for roads, bridges, schools, elections, poor-houses and many other things, are enacted for the several counties, townships and boroughs, on subjects which ought to be regulated by general laws, operating uniformly upon all.

Second—It is impossible for the citizens, judges of the courts, or members of the legal profession, to acquire or retain an accurate knowledge of the varying systems of laws in their respective districts; and frequently, on removal from one county to another, our people find themselves under almost entirely different codes.

Third—Practically, the whole theory of our Constitution and Government is subverted and destroyed by the present system of local enactments. Representation is considered as based on the idea that the laws shall be framed by, and be the result of, the collective wisdom of the people's representatives. But what are the actual facts? The minds and efforts of the members are so wholly absorbed by private and local bills that it is almost impossible to get a general or public act considered or passed. The special and local bills are usually drawn by the member representing the locality, or by some one from the district interested in the proposed law. By what is called courtesy, it is considered a breach of etiquette for any member of the Senate or House to interfere with or oppose a merely private or local bill of any other member. The result is, the bills are passed as originally prepared, without examination or comparison of views, often crude and ill-digested, and without regard to constitutional requirements or sound policy. Some of the worst of these hasty and badly-considered enactments are created every year to exercise offensive interposition; and in the nature of the case, the veto at best can only be made a partial restraint upon the evil, and not wholly eradicate it short of constitutional prohibition.

Fourth—Special legislation is the great and impure formation of corruption, private speculations and public wrongs. It has become a reproach to legislation. Combinations are now one of the most alarming evils of the times. Judicious amendments to the Constitution would arrest and counteract the growing evil, and it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to co-operate in all lawful measures to effect so desirable a consummation. In the enactment of laws a radical change is demanded. Every bill presented for adoption should be recorded on its final passage.

Fifth—It is important that the State Constitution should be made to conform to the Constitution of the United States, as recently amended.

Sixth—The subject of minority representation is now attracting the attention in a large share of consideration among thoughtful and considerate men. It embraces problems of great magnitude, and the most manifest justice commends it to public favor. Whilst some of the objects it proposes might be obtained by special legislation, yet the general principles involved are so elementary and radical, they should, if adopted, be incorporated into the fundamental law.

Seventh—The members of the General Assembly should be increased in number.

Eighth—There should be a fundamental limitation on the power of borrowing money.

Ninth—There is absolute necessity for greater security for the public funds and for their proper distribution.

Tenth—The State Treasurer, Superintendent of Common Schools, and a Lieutenant Governor, should be elected by the people. Revenue, and Perform the duties of Governor, in case of his absence, sickness or death, should be selected by the people. The Auditor-General, Secretary of State, and Adjutant General should, for obvious reasons, continue to be appointed by the Governor.

Eleventh—The duty for holding the annual election could, with great propriety, be changed from the second Tuesday in October to the day in November on which the elections in the surrounding States now hold their's. This would dispense with one election every fourth year, and prevent invasions from other States for the purpose of interfering with our elections, as the citizens of each State would be occupied with their own. Besides, such a change would be more satisfactory to the people of the agricultural districts, as it would not interfere with the gathering of their corn and other summer productions.

The necessity for constitutional reform is apparent, and will undoubtedly be fully reflected upon the subject, and without distinction of party, the press has been out-spoken, and the public mind is aroused to the calling, at an early day, of a constitutional convention.

The reasons, and many other equally important which might be enumerated, I earnestly recommend that the Legislature make provision for a convention to thoroughly revise and amend the Constitution of the State.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The commissioners to revise the statutes have completed their work. The entire laws of the Commonwealth, including those of British origin, have been revised, digested, with my consent, arranged in a volume of ten hundred and fifty-two pages, and systematically arranged in a volume of ten hundred and fifty-two pages, and systematically arranged in a volume of ten hundred and fifty-two pages, and systematically

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1871.

THE FALL OF MEZIERES will at once relieve a large German force who have been engaged in siege duty

IN THE investigation of a railroad disaster in England, in which two trains collided, it was discovered that an employee known as a "pointsman" received as wages about five dollars per week, and worked from twelve to fifteen hours every day.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS were discharged upon the condition of not remaining in, nor returning to the United Kingdom. The British Government believed that unless guarded by such a condition public safety was not secured.

FRAUD are entertained for the health and mind of Donn Piatt, the notorious correspondent. In his last letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* he exhibited symptoms of complete mental derangement—he actually praised Secretary Belknap and spoke respectfully and kindly of his wife. Donn's friend should remonstrate with him, for if he should take to praising people his occupation would soon be gone, as that is not what he is paid for.

EX-SECRETARY COX seems especially desirous that his name should be kept before the people of this country. Finding that the little tempest in a tea pot that he had raised, had all settled quietly again, he appears in a long article in the *North American Review* on the subject of Civil Service Reform. In most of his utterances, we thoroughly agree with him, but as the ideas are not at all new, and as they have been commented on over and over again, we can scarcely understand this late rehash of them.

THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO is so divided as to require every Republican member of either body to be in his seat, should a party measure be before it. In the Senate there are Republicans 19 and Democrats 18, and in the House 57 Republicans to 56 Democrats. No bill can become a law in Ohio without the assent of the majority of the whole number elected. In other words it requires 37 votes to pass a bill through the House, and 19 votes to pass a bill through the Senate. Under this condition of affairs it is scarcely probable that any improvement of that State, [illegible] by the present Legislature.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

The State Senate having elected William A. Wallace, Speaker, the first act he did, was to make a violent partisan speech. We regard it as an arrogant, presumptuous, impertinent effort, that while it may be worthy of the man who uttered the words, it was unbecoming the dignity of the place in which he was speaking. It evidences a little mind that could not forego the exquisite pleasure to it, of rolling over and over as a luscious idea, the thoughts of retaliation and revenge. Elected to the position in the Senate he now occupies by a majority of one vote, he wilfully and deliberately arraigned the minority who had voted for General Harry White, as a body of men who had outraged and trampled on the rights of the people, and as guilty of extravagance and corruption. He identified himself as belonging to that party who favored the Southern rebellion, and whined over what he termed calumnies heaped on them for the last ten years. It is worth our while in this connection to refer to his speech more specifically. As presented to Democratic journals we find it embodied in eight paragraphs. The first asserts that he will endeavor to discharge the duties of his post with impartiality. The second commences: "In assuming the control of this body for the first time in ten years, we recognize our full responsibility, and forgetful of the calumnies that have been heaped upon us during all those years," &c. The third charges, in effect, the minority members of the Senate as corrupt. The fourth cringes to the House with reference to an apportionment. The fifth charges the minority members with having trampled on the rights of the people. The sixth and seventh have reference to the Supreme Court and special legislation, and the eighth charges that the representatives of 850,000 citizens of this Commonwealth have for years been misrepresented and disfranchised.

We have referred to these points only to show, that Mr. Wallace considered the most important duty he owed to the Senate on accepting the position of Speaker, was to assure the Senate that he was a thorough partisan, that he had been an Anti-war Democrat, that he could bellow as loudly over Republican corruption as any man among them, and that they must regard him hereafter as a strict party man in every sense. His efforts where the people demand reform were plain and definite. No one can misunderstand the position he assumes with regard to special legislation. But on all other points, except invective against the Republican party, he is very mysterious. In reference to Democratic reform he says: "Accomplished facts and their logical sequences are to be justly estimated, and in their light we must mould the policy to lead the State and control the nation." What idea the learned Senator intended to convey by these words we do not pretend to know, nor have we the slightest idea that he knows himself. But to make the subject more unintelligible if possible, he says: "Experimental reforms are worse than useless, but healthy progress, under the guidance of established truth, becomes a necessity and a duty." This may mean almost anything the speaker chooses. At all events, one thing is self evident, and that is, that William A. Wallace had no disposition to be clear on the question of *Democratic* reform. When he was attacking the Republican party, he used plain words that could not be misunderstood.

We are not dissatisfied however with the effort of the new speaker. We think that every Republican Senator in that chamber will feel after the speech of Mr. Wallace, that Democracy intends notwithstanding his assertion, to go backwards. That it has not forgotten the past, but that it intends to retaliate if possible. We believe that this speech will do much towards uniting the Republican party and giving it a unity, that save for this utter partisan exhibition might not have existed

THE MESSAGE.

We lay before our readers the Message of his Excellency, Governor Geary, and commend it to the patient perusal of every citizen in the State. It is an elaborate and exhaustive document, touching on every topic in which our people can have any interest, and contains a vast fund of information for the general public. We can advert to but few of the many important features of the message.

The condition of the Treasury is such that it must afford satisfaction to every one. A large, a very large debt, has been rapidly reduced, at the rate of over one million six hundred thousand dollars per year, for the last three years. This rapid reduction is, however, in the opinion of his Excellency, calculated to be oppressive, and he therefore recommends a certain and steady reduction at the rate of one million dollars per annum.

He further recommends a revision of the State Constitution, by a convention called for that purpose. He states that the evils of special legislation are manifold and aggravated, and submits the following suggestions where remedies should be applied. The laws for roads, bridges, schools, elections, and poor houses, should be general laws, operating uniformly upon all. This suggestion will meet the approval of all persons, and it is a truth beyond controversy as asserted in the Message, that the simple removal from one country to another subjects a person to almost an entirely different code. Nor is it confined to the few interests mentioned above. It embraces a much wider range, and under the head of special legislation, corruption has crept, with ever open hand, into the Legislature. We regard this as one of the greatest curses of modern legislation, and sincerely hope that a convention will be called to revise our Constitution, so as at least to limit the trade and traffic of local legislation.

His Excellency further suggests that the State Constitution should be made to conform to the Constitution of the United States, that the members of the General Assembly should be increased in number, that there should be a fundamental limitation to the powers of corporations, that the State Treasurer, Superintendent of Common Schools, and a Lieutenant Governor should be elected by the people, that the day for holding the annual elections should be changed from the second Tuesday of October to the same day in November, and that minority representation should be incorporated into the fundamental law.

There are few, if any, of these to which we cannot lend our hearty endorsement, and there are very few, if any, of them that have not agitated the public mind for some time past.

His Excellency further recommends the repeal of that act which was passed in view of Sheppe's case. In this position he seems to have the thorough endorsement of the Supreme Court, and in the loose manner in which the law was passed, hurried through to meet a specific case, we feel confident the Governor is certainly correct. While it may be well that the Supreme Court should review the evidence in cases of murder, it is quite as well that there should be some means secured by which the testimony in the court below should be required to be preserved, in order to be reviewed.

The number of applications for pardon during the past year was one thousand two hundred and forty of which sixty-two were granted.

In the general remarks" the Governor places himself fairly and squarely on a protective platform and states that the doctrine of Free Trade is inimical to American industry, and would, if carried out, impoverish American labor. He deprecates the introduction of the "Coolie Trade" as one of the greatest evils that can befal the country.

In a word, as we said before, there does not seem to be any possible feature that may interest the citizens of the State that has been neglected in the message, and whether the subject either pleases or displeases, it has the virtue of being perfectly intelligible without the slightest effort to evade the consequences arising from any position assumed. The message is plain, straightforward and manly, and we commend it to our citizens for their perusal.

BRIEF TOPICS.

CRIME IN IRELAND.

From the criminal and judicial statistics of Ireland for last year, it appears that of the persons committed to prison in that country in 1869, 15,899 or 52.9 per cent. had been previously imprisoned. In England and Wales, the proportion in 1868 was 32.4 of the total number committed. The figures show that the proportion of the men and boys previously committed once, twice, thrice, or four times, is greater in England and Wales than in Ireland, but of those who had been imprisoned still more frequently, the proportion in Ireland is larger than in England and Wales. While the proportion who had been already once imprisoned was only 38.6 in Ireland against 45.7 in England and Wales the proportion of those who had been already imprisoned above ten times was 4.7 in the latter country as compared with 13.2 in the former. With regard to women and girls, the Irish statistics given contrast most favorably with the English, the only class in which the proportion of those already committed is larger in Ireland than in England and Wales, being in the case of women and girls previously committed above ten times, the proportion per cent. of which is 45.5 for Ireland, 1869, against 17.9 for England and Wales, 1868. The much larger proportionate number of men and boys than women and girls committed once, twice, or three times, verifies, in the opinion of Mr. W. Neilson Hancock, whose report accompanies the statistics, the well-known law of social science that women are, in general, less criminal than men; while the fact that recommitments of women more than five times are more frequent than in the case of men is in strict accordance with another law of social science that when women once enter into the paths of crime they become more criminal than men.

A SIEGE MENU.

Some members of the Paris Jockey Club determined a few days since to have a *diner de siege*, comprising all the recently adopted elements of food. A famous caterer, Baron Brisse, was entrusted with the preparation of the *menu*, which consisted of the following items: *Hors d'ouvre*, radishes, herring *marine*, onions *a la Provencale*, slightly salt butter, gherkins and olives. First course—soup of slightly salted horse, with vegetables; raw flesh cutlets, with carrots; mule's liver, *sauce aux champignons*; horse's lights, with white sauce, *carp a matelotte*, fried gudgeons; celery heads, with seasoning. Second course—quarter of dog braised; leg of dog roasted; rats cooked upon the ashes; rat pie, with mushrooms. *Eel a la broche*; salad of celery and small salad. Desert—dutch cheese, apples, pears, marmalade *au Kirsch*, *gateau d Italie*, *au fromage de Chester*. The banquet, which was served in one of the principal establishments of the Chausee d'Antin, was a complete success.

A SWINDLED GOVERNOR.

The Hallowell *Gazette* says an ex-Governor of Maine has recently been on a trip of business and pleasure to Omaha. On his way home he fell in and traveled with an pretended fur dealer from the Rocky Mountains. After he had secured the confidence of the Governor by telling him many pretty stories, the "skinny gentleman was presented on the train by a bogus expressman, with an express bill for $500. Unfortunately this "vender of the bear skins" did not have this amount of available funds with him, but had a check for $3,500 on a bank in New York. The Governor, "just to accommodate him," loaned him $250 until they arrived in Albany. Having completely pulled the fur over the Governors eyes, and skinned him of $250, the sharper disappeared, leaving the Governor to travel alone to his rural home in Maine, a firm believer in total depravity.

CURES FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. Bird writes, in his "Physiological Essays: "Baron Liebig, in a note to his chapter, on the physiological action of alcohol, alludes to several instances where the continued administration of cod liver oil had destroyed the appetite for wines. This is instructive, and may be turned to good account in the therapeutics of drink craving. Taken in connection with the fact that the inhabitants of and explorers in polar regions prefer oil or fat butchers' meat to grog, it appears to indicate that in some instances fats and oils may conveniently be substituted for alcohol."

Dr. Bird then cites a paragraph which is likely to involve him in a controversy. He says:

Within certain limits one stimulant substance might be substituted for another in the cure of this affection, and when the selection rests with us it behooves us to choose that indulgence which is followed by the least bad effects to the patient himself and to society. For instance, the consequences of intemperance in alcohol, physically, socially and morally, are infinitely more disastrous and disgusting than the consequences of intemperance in opium are; and therefore I consider it right that in the case of the thorough-paced drunkard, when opium satisfies his appetite for stimulants, it should be used freely for a time, or, if necessary, habitually. Many opium-eaters have passed and are now passing soberly through life, respectable and respected men—men who earn their own and their children's bread, who do not offend against the laws of society or of the land, and who at last die full of years and not necessarily destitute of honors.

WANTED—AN OWNER.

It is strange how difficult it sometimes is to find the owners of very valuable property. There is in the possession of one of the great English railway companies a magnificent snuff box, encrusted with diamonds, which was found by some superlatively honest porter in one of the carriages. The company advertised in every conceivable manner to try and discover its owner, but in vain, and it is now filled with snuff and handed round at meetings of "the board." It seems by the following advertisement, which has been going the rounds of the London papers, that an owner is wanted for still more valuable property:

STOLEN DIAMONDS AND JEWELS.—Notice is hereby given, that in the course of the month of September, probably the 17th, a casket was stolen at Rosenheim, in Bavaria, from the luggage of travelers from Vienna to Munich. This casket contained several jewels and the value of the stones now in the hands of the police is estimated at £4,000 at least.

The jewels appear to be very old, according to their cutting and setting, and of Oriental wormanship.

Amongst others is a triangular emerald seal, engraved on the three sides as follows:

(a.) In niz beguzared.
(b.) Nasil chodoscha.
(c) Nasil.

Several gold and silver seals, on one of which are the letters, Nami Schah.

As the owners of these jewels have up to the present time not claimed their property, notice is hereby given them to apply either at the Royal Police Court at Munich, or at the Bavarian Consulate General, London, 41 Palmerston buildings.

THE EYE OF GAMBETTA.

He has lost an eye, they say so, at least, and certainly there is something queer about one of his eyes, but, however, this is the story. When a boy, Gambetta was sent by his father to a Jesuit college, where he was to be educated. It would seem little Gambetta even then had a strong dislike for Jesuits, so he requested his father to withdraw him from that school; his father, however, not hearkening to this request, the boy declared that if he were not taken away by a certain day, he would put out one of his eyes. The father did not think for one instant the lad capable of performing the threat, and did not even let the matter a second thought. However, a few days afterwards he received a letter from the principal of the school, informing him that the boy had put out one of his eyes. The father went to see his son, but still refused to take him home, upon which young Gambetta declared that unless he did take him home he would put out the other eye. Upon this the father thought it advisable to give in. Gambetta's admirers cite this as an instance of the man's precocious determination and firmness of character; others, however, cannot see in it anything but an evidence of an undisciplined and unruly spirit, which has not improved since. Which opinion is right every one can best settle for himself.

A TIMELY MIRACLE.

A Roman letter writer tells this story of the Pope:

"Rich gifts continue to pour in upon his Holiness. A day or two ago he was sitting alone, when he suddenly perceived at his side a veiled lady, who, as he looked up, sank on her knees and presented him with a casket of gold. Astonished that any one could come into the saloon unannounced, the Holy Father waited for an explanation; but the mysterious stranger said merely, "Pray and hope," and, before the Pope recovered from his surprise, left the saloon by the great door. The Holy Father instantly summoned Monsignor Ricci, the maestro di camera, and inquired why the lady had not been announced. It was now Monsignor Ricci's turn to be astonished, and he declared that no lady had been there. "Not only has there been one here, but she has presented me with this," replied the Pope, holding up the casket. The casket was opened, and the Holy Father drew from it an ivory crucifix of exquisite workmanship. The incident was probably got up by the Jesuits, to sustain his religious exaltation, and at the same time produce an effect on his adherents.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

[From the Buffalo Courier, Dec. 27.]

A report was current in the city, Monday, that two men had been carried over Niagara Falls, Sunday evening. On investigation, we learn that such a tragedy was actually threatened, but that the actors in it were fortunately able to draw out a little short of the closing scene. The facts, as we hear them, are as follows: On Sunday afternoon two young men, sons of Joseph P. Smith, of Grand Island, undertook to cross the river in a boat, with the intention of making a visit near La Salle. The ice ran pretty thickly in the stream, and the boat was got to the mainland with so much difficulty that the young men concluded to take advantage of the first ice, and try and get back again. In this endeavor, however, they were not fortunate. The ice defied their best efforts to reach the shore, and gradually they were carried down toward the rapids. Their cries brought a number of people to the shore, and attempts were made to reach them with a boat, but in vain. At last, after about five hours of hard work, they abandoned the boat and took to the ice, reaching the shore in an exhausted condition. They had drifted down as far as Schlosher, at which point they made a landing, and their escape, as say one acquainted with the locality, must know, was a very narrow one.

STATE ITEMS.

A SUNDAY paper will be started in Titusville.

CAPT. JOHN M. STUCK was last week elected President of the Brookville Bank.

The Sharon *Times* nominates Hon. M. C. Trout of that place, as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

COLUMBUS PORTER, a boy fourteen years of age killed a deer, last week, in Highland, Clarion county.

MR. THOMAS MCINTIRE of Clarion, drove 47 horse shoes, last Tuesday, in 7 hours, and did his work well too.

DAVID CARPENTER, of Lock Haven, is the possessor of the skin of a calf which had one head, two bodies, joined in the middle, two tails, seven legs, one of the latter forked below the knee, with natural hoofs.

A WELL is being sunk in New Brighton for the purpose of producing gas wherewith to light the town. One also sunk at Brady's Run, it is said, yields sufficient to light both Beaver Falls and New Brighton.

THE Warren *Mail* says that when the Hon. L. D. Wetmore takes his seat in Warren county they will have the unusual spectacle of two brothers together on the bench formerly occupied by their father. Associate Judge S. A. Wetmore has one year more to serve.

Two citizens of Lancaster county went to law about two bushels of lime, valued at the time at eleven cents per bushel. The case went through the lower court, and was appealed to the Supreme Court, where the costs were divided between the parties. That lime cost them $500 each.

FROM all quarters, says the Clarion *Democrat*, we learn that the intelligent citizens of Clarion county are making their calculations to subscribe liberally to the proposed railroad from this point to connect with the A. V. Railroad. It is the intention to put the shares at either $25 or $50, and then the poorest man will be expected to take stock. If all will subscribe in proportion to their wealth, and none refuse to aid in the enteprise, the road will soon be completed.

OHIO NEWS.

MR. JOHN SMITH, living nine miles south of Loudonville, Ohio, was presented by his wife on the morning of 18th ult., with three little Smiths, weighing thirty-nine pounds. John was still alive at six o'clock last evening.

THE *Akron Daily Beacon*, a few days since entered upon its second year. It has been well sustained, editorially, and has been a vigorous, wide-awake, efficient and able paper. It is a praise to its accomplished editor and publishers, and a credit to the city whose interests it so faithfully sustains and advocates.

COL. S. D. HARRIS, has retired from the editorial control of the *Ohio Farmer*. He has been connected with the Agricultural Press of the State for the last twenty years. He has been a faithful and effective advocate of Agricultural interests. He proved himself to be an able editor, as he is a genial and pleasant gentleman.

THE Ashtabula *Sentinel* learn that a road is to be built during the next year, from Youngstown to Ashtabula Harbor, and that it will probably pass through Ashtabula county, on the old road bed in the fourth range. It also learns that the Jamestown Branch through Jefferson will be made within the same time; also that the Pittsburgh and Erie road will lay an independent track from Albion to Erie, so as not to use the Lake Shore track from Girad eastward.

Important to Pulmonary Patients.

To give relief to Pulmonary Consumption is oftentimes all that is sought for the administration of remedies. We know of extreme cases that have been cured—cures are not common however, and perhaps for the reason that few persons believe in its curability, and allow their lungs to be consumed in a fatal misapprehension. That far gone cases of consumption have been cured by Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is hardly to be questioned, especially when persons who have been cured can be pointed out to any who choose to make inquiry of them. These cases are near at hand in this city and within a short walk of the Doctor's office. The Doctor doubtless does not pretend to cure every case; nor does he claim that the lung cure will always cure without his personal direction; in many cases it will. In every case it will relieve, and it will surely cure the incipient symptoms that lead to that dreadful scourge; in other words it will cure when application is made in time. The incredulous will not squander money in a bare trial either of time or money. The Doctor will examine your lungs if you call on him at his office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6, and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 at night. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. KEYSER, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it. S-W

ST. LOUIS, August 26, 1870.

I hereby certify to the benefit I have received from the use of the St. Louis water. I received a shock of paralysis in my right arm last January; I have tried all kinds of doctors, but none have been enabled to help me. Three weeks ago I came here without much hope, but I return home tomorrow quite cured. I am enabled to write this letter with the hand that was paralyzed.

MRS. JOHN W. HUNT.
Marshall, Mich.

A fresh supply just received from the Springs direct. Sold at the very lowest prices at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (Old St. Clair) streets.

THE BODY AND ITS SEEDS.

Considering the extreme sensitiveness of the human body, and, that it is unprotected except by artificial covering, from the action of cold, it is not strange that at this season it is liable to many disorders. The skin exercises a powerful influence over the stomach and bowels, and when its functions are interrupted by sudden chills that seal the pores and prevent evaporation from the surface, internal congestion is apt to ensue. The digestive organs never perform their office properly when this is the case, and the waste matter of the system, which should be discharged in part through the perspiratory glands, having no other outlet than the bowels and the kidneys, constipation and a variety of renal diseases are more or less prevalent. Dyspepsia, where it exists, is also aggravated by these causes. The most effective preventive of, and remedy for, disturbances of this nature is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Acting as a stimulant and tonic, it rouses the stomach and the intestines, imparting to those important organs both activity and regularity. It also operates as a diuretic, by toning the vessels of the skin and promoting the free passage of exhausted matter through that natural sieve of the system. Being a mild diuretic, it gives a healthful impulse to the action of the kidneys, where there is a tendency to dropsy, and as a blood depurent and nervine, as a highly beneficial effect in rheumatic cases. It combines in happy proportions the tonic, alterative, aperient, antiseptic, diaphoretic and antibilious properties requisite for the restoration of a system generally disordered, and has no equal as a winter medicine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.

DECEMBER, 31, 1870.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 25,000 00
Due Depositors	341,975 29
Contingent Fund	34,224 75
	$871,200 04

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$396,118 33
Bills Receivable	440,732 96
Office Fixtures	876 50
Cash	45,432 24
	$871,200 04

D. E. MCKINLEY, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the books and assets of the Bank and find the above statement to be correct.

WILLIAM K. NIMICK,
JOHN SCOTT,
ROBT. C. SCHMERTZ.

PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1871. jan3

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Allegheny National Bank,

At Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, At the close of business,

DECEMBER 28th, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 813,350 29
Overdrafts	12,223 20
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	500,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds & Mortgages	21,702 79
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	59,045 39
Due from other National Banks	7,345 01
Due from Banks and Bankers	27,271 76
Banking House	30,113 25
Other Real Estate	13,251 00
Current Expenses	8,801 20
Taxes paid	5,432 74
Checks on Banks not in Clearing House	7,456 42
Exchanges for Clearing House	15,845 43
Bills of other National Banks	30,835 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,288 43
Specie	650 00
Legal Tender Notes	166,950 00
Three per cent. Certificates	30,000 00
	$1,854,717 40

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund	150,000 00
Interest	12,000 00
National Bank Circulation outstanding	436,099 00
State Bank Circulation outstanding	6,260 00
Dividends Unpaid	762 50
Individual Deposits	709,725 46
Due to National Banks	8,366 72
Due to other Banks and Bankers	6,370 70
	$1,854,717 46

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, John H. Ainsworth, Cashier of the Allegheny National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. McCANDLESS, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of January, 1871.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest
J. W. COOK,
F. MCM. KING,
D. P. GALWAY,
Directors.
ja4:82

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

of Pittsburgh, at the close of business,

DECEMBER 28th, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 583,100 49
Overdrafts	1,268 42
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	263,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	73,111 11
Due from other National Banks	11,433 63
Due from other Banks & Bankers	3,178 78
Banking House	35,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,100 16
Current Expenses	1,607 71
Interest Paid	1,302 50
Premiums	3,450 00
Cash Items	24,136 85
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,650 00
Bills of other National Banks	873 40
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	917 00
Specie, viz: Coin	65,750 00
Legal Tender Notes	50,000 00
Three per cent. Certificates	$1,133,245 56

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 250,000 00
Surplus Fund	50,000 00
Discounts	7,311 30
Exchange	254 76
Profit and Loss	1,691 23
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	224,360 00
Individual Deposits	435,138 02
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	1,787 35
Due to National Banks	61,691 23
Due to other Banks and Bankers	92,788 07
Notes and Bills Rediscounted	12,834 22
	$1,133,245 69

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, Joseph Laurent, Cashier of the German National Bank, Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of January, 1871.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest
A. GROETZINGER,
JOHN F. HAVEKOTTE,
JOS. LANG,
Directors.
jan

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,

Of Pittsburgh, at the close of business,

DECEMBER 28, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$663,929 52
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation at par	404,500 00
Due from Redeeming & Reserve Agents	105,650 99
Due from other National Banks	48,931 50
Due from other Banks & Bankers	12,875 78
	61,807 28
Real Estate	45,986 97
Furniture and Fixtures	2,336 80
	48,323 77
Expenses	1,223 55
Exchanges for Clearing House	30,469 31
Resultances, Checks and Revenue Stamps	45,678 37
National Bank Notes	6,505 00
Fractional Currency	1,254 54
Legal Tender Notes	98,028 00
3 per cent. Certificates	50,000 00
	230,195 22
	1,515,884 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund	100,000 00
Discount	7,055 58
Premium and Exchange	1,254 91
Profit and Loss	5,235 70
	113,775 88
Circulation	354,735 00
Individual Deposits	476,172 00
Due National Banks	42,652 82
Due other Banks and Bankers	5,380 61
	524,214 23
Rediscounts	346,735 00
Dividends Unpaid	375 00
Taxes Unpaid	4973 57
	$1,515,884 68

I, John B. Livingston, Cashier of the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me the 2d day of January, 1871.

GEORGE T. OLIVER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest
W. C. HERBERTZ,
C. BARCHFIELD,
A. KLEBER,
Directors.
ja4:86

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Pittsburgh, at close of business,

DECEMBER 28th, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,311,708 60
United States Bonds to secure Circulation	425,000 00
Other Stocks	12,812 50
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	101,781 65
Due from other Banks & Bankers	1,699 35
Due from other National Banks	25,323 97
Banking House	77,000 00
Current Expenses	7,357 73
Cash Items, including Stamps	1,400 00
Exchanges for Clearing House	40,815 43
Bills of other National Banks	3,345 00
Fractional Currency	3,559 87
Specie	3,801 65
Legal Tender Notes	225,000 00
	$2,255,923 04

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund	315,979 23
National Bank Circulation outstanding	340,000 00
Individual Deposits	1,011,158 25
Due National Banks	74,004 89
Due to other Banks & Bankers	13,955 51
	1,097,813 65
	$2,255,923 04

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, J. D. Scully, Cashier of the First National Bank, Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of January, 1871.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest
H. S. HAYS,
WM. K. NIMICK,
JAS. S. MCCORD,
Directors.
ja4:79

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

At Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, At the close of business,

DECEMBER 28, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,051,530 94
Overdrafts	1,784 42
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	514,000 00
U. S. Bonds and securities on hand	3,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds & Mortgages	17,800 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	168,437 25
Due from other National Banks	4,218 82
Due from other Banks & Bankers	26,667 98
Banking House	6,500 42
Current Expenses	32,781 61
Taxes Paid	1,614 37
Premiums	6,000 00
Cash Items, including stamps	8,199 70
Exchanges for Clearing House	69,227 66
Bills of other National Banks	19,986 00
Fractional Currency and Nickels	1,800 00
Coin on hand	2,220 00
Legal Tenders	1,652 87
	130,000 00
	$2,060,899 17

Capital Stock	500,000 00
Surplus Funds	100,000 00
Interest and Exchange	135,581 48
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	15,827 43
Dividends Unpaid	450,000 00
State Bank Circulation outstanding	9,250 00
Individual Deposits	4,182 50
Due National Banks	624,232 80
Due other Banks and Bankers	18,612 83
	3,222 20
	$2,060,899 17

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, R. K. Wilson, Cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of January, 1871.

HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest
GEORGE S. HEAD,
WM. S. RISSELL,
W. MCCREERY,
Directors.
ja4:88

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Farmers' Deposit National Bank,

At Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, At the close of business,

DECEMBER 28TH, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,086,865 23
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	101,370 50
Due from other National Banks	9,842 78
Due from other Banks & Bankers	38,159 92
Banking House	20,000 00
Current Expenses	3,354 14
Taxes Paid	6,972 15
Premiums	5,853 75
Cash items, including stamps	10,984 84
Exchanges for Clearing Houses	36,270 54
Bills of other National Banks	15,840 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,546 00
Specie, viz: Coin	36,200 00
Legal Tender Notes	112,950 00
Three per cent. Certificates	50,000 00
	$1,775,593 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund	60,000 00
Profit and Loss	235,368 21
National Bank circulation outstanding	270,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	204 00
Individual deposits	787,700 36
Due to National Banks	77,350 53
Due to other Banks & Bankers	15,080 49
	$1,775,593 82

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, F. L. Stephenson, Cashier of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 3d day of January, 1871.

E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest,
WM. WALKER,
JOHN MCDEVITT,
JAS. MARSHALL,
Directors.
ja4:88

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Exchange National Bank

Of Pittsburgh, at close of business,

DECEMBER 28th, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$2,250,032 23
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	927,000 00
Due from Reserve Agents	267,923 33
Due from other National Banks	32,371 09
Due from other Banks & Bankers	27,347 07
Banking House	56,500 00
Current Expenses	4,402 72
Cash Items	7,809 18
Exchange for Clearing House	42,731 00
Bills of other National Banks	23,921 00
Fractional Currency	8,004 38
Gold Coin	$11,057 00
Gold Treasury Notes	17,000 00
Legal Tender Notes	23,052 00
	261,766 00
	$3,863,319 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,720,000 00
Surplus Fund	340,000 00
Discount	$18,912 57
Exchange	1,757 44
Interest	5,455 92
Profit and Loss	47,606 33
	73,732 26
National Bank Circulation outstanding	800,000 00
State Bank Circulation outstanding	22,413 00
Individual Deposits	851,567 16
Due to National Banks	72,000 53
Due to Banks and Bankers	3,402 53
Notes and Bills Rediscounted	30,000 00
	$3,863,319 42

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, Andrew Long, Cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. LONG, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 3d day of January, A. D. 1871.

WM. F. ROBB, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
D. MCCANDLESS,
S. RISSELL,
Directors.
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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, { WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1871.

Our local money market exhibits thus far since the new year began fewer symptoms of returning ease than were generally expected, and the immediate prospect, we are compelled to say, is not altogether favorable.

The coal boat rise has been of but little service, as a large proportion of the December shipments unfortunately lies stranded, or ice-bound between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Other causes also combine to aggravate the situation. Tardy receipts from the west and south for manufactured articles, the heavy losses by fire and flood on our western rivers, coming in to lessen the power of the Insurance Companies to ease the loan market, and what has for a year past affected this market to the detriment of every branch of trade, the immense amount of means locked up by the famous bull-ring in oil, whose troubles are now culminating, it is said, in heavy protests, with expensive lawsuits to follow. The more cheerful side of affairs lies in the fact, that our banks and banking companies appear to have been doing a profitable business, and the amount of money they will scatter in the way of dividends in the next few weeks must sensibly relieve the pressure for money.

The local stock market is without. The dealings are so unfrequent that we do not venture to annex a table of prices, as we hoped to do for the first of the year.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	110½	110½
5-20—1865	108⅝	108⅝
" 1865	108	108⅛
" 1865	108⅛	108⅜
" 1865 new	107	107¼
" 1867	107⅜	107⅝
" 1868	108	108⅜
10-40s	103⅝	103⅞
Currency 6s	120½	120¾
Gold	110¼	110⅜
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	91⅝	91⅞
Erie	27⅞	28
Reading	99⅝	99⅞
Lake Shore	91	91⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	105	105⅛
Rock Island	106	106¼
Chicago & N. W.	71⅜	71⅝
Do. Preferred	82⅜	82⅝
St. Paul. Common	51⅜	51½
Do. Preferred	73	73½
Wabash	49⅞	49⅞
Do. Preferred	69	69
Ohio & Mississippi	29⅝	29⅝
Pacific Mail	39¼	39½
West. Union Telegraph	43	44¼
Adams Express	64¼	64¾
U. S. Express	33	33½

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	10½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	7⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881	10½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	7⅛
U. S. 5-20 1862	8⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	8
U. S. 5-20 1864	8⅛	C. P. R. R.	82
U. S. 5-20 1865	8⅛	C. P. R. R. pref.	93
U. S. 10-40	6¼	Cy. Pacifics	10¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 4, 1871.

Gold quiet and steady; opened at 110¼, and closed at 110⅜. Loans were made at from 5 to 7 per cent. gold. Clearances $27,000,000. Government securities have been firm and steady, at about the closing prices of yesterday. Stocks dull but firm in tone; there has hardly been more than ½ difference between the opening and the closing in the majority of stocks, Rock Island, Lake Shore and Reading's being most active. Central Pacific bonds were steady; Union first mortgages active and strong. The *Express* says the clerk of the sinking fund and the commissioners of the State of Ohio state that it is not the intention of the State to pay off the old canal stock which is redeemable after 1870 at the option of the commissioners, but only such lots as may be presented at Columbus or at the American Exchange Bank agency in this city, and then only in currency. To-day some of the bonds were presented for payment at the American Exchange Bank, but were not paid, as all the funds here applicable to the redemption of bonds have been paid out. It is possible the redemption may be resumed shortly. Money steady at from 7 per cent. currency to 7 gold. The indications are that money will be easier. In State securities Tennessees were most active; North Carolinas firm. Sterling Exchange 9.

Coupons of 1881, 110½; '62, 108⅝; '64, 108⅝; '65, 108¾; new, 107⅛; '67, 107⅝; '68, 108; 10-40's, 103⅛; currency 6's, 120⅝.

Missouri 6s, 89⅝; old Tennessees, 63½; new, 66; new Virginias, 64; old, 66; old North Carolinas, 46; new, 23¾; 6s, 29.

W. U. Tel., 44⅛; Quicksilver, 3; Mariposa, 5; do preferred, 9¾; Adams Express, 64½; Wells Fargo, 32½; A. M. E., 43; U. S., 33¾; Pacific Mail, 39½; N. Y. Central, 91¼; Erie, 28; do, 27½; do preferred, 46; Harlem, 131½; do preferred, 127; Reading, 99½; Michigan Central, 91; C. C. C. & I., 95; do preferred, 105; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 105½; Rock Island, 106¼; N. J. C., 104; Illinois C., 135; do preferred, 127½; Wabash, 49¾; do preferred, 69; Fort Wayne, 92½; Chicago & Alton, 118; do preferred, 135; O. & M., 29⅞; C. C. & I., 82; B. & O., 151; Lake Shore, 91¼; Illinois Central, 130½.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, { WEDNESDAY, January 4, 1871.

Trade in general merchandize is fair, all that could be expected, at so early a date in the new year, and the prospects for a steady improvement are encouraging. The demand, of course, is entirely consumptive, but the fact that stocks are very much reduced, will cause an increased enquiry for all of the leading articles, and while it is not likely that there will be much change in values, an increased volume of business is confidently expected.

APPLES—In steady demand, and we can report regular sales at $3@3 50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull, quoted at 60@70c per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 6¾; Pearl Ash, 9¾; Potash, 7¾.

BEESWAX—Small sales at 30@32c.

BEANS—The demand continues light and prices unchanged, $1.55@2 per bushel.

BUTTER—There is less inquiry and with increased receipts the market is weaker, though prices are without quotable change; 30@35 for medium, and 36@38 for prime to choice—requires something extra to command the outside quotation.

CHEESE—Sales of Factory at 15½@15¾ cts.

BROOM CORN—Dull; 5@7 cts per lb.

CHEESE—Is dull but unchanged. Western Reserve, 16@16½; Ohio Factory, 15@15¾; Ohio cheddars at 16; New York Goshen 16@16½.

CAMBON OIL—Standard brands, in a jobbing way, 58@59; in small lots, 21@62½. Demand fair.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6@6¾ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2@ 2 85, and Calcined Plaster at $4 per bbl.

CHEESE—Continues dull; we can report an occasional small sale at $@8 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—$10@13 per bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Dealers are paying 7½@ 8¾ cts in a jobbing way at 7½@9c.

DRIED FRUIT—There seems to be less inquiry for Peaches though the supply is light and remain unchanged; 8½@9 cts for quarters and 12@12½ for halves. Apples the supply is in excess of the demand and prices remain unchanged, at 6@7 cts.

EGGS—Fresh eggs are still quoted at 32@32, and Pickled at 25@26. Stocks light and demand limited.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers may be quoted at 80cts to the trade, and 85@90c in small lots.

FLOUR—Is firm with a slightly improved demand, as is always the case when prices are tending upward, though as yet no advance has been established in this market. We continue to quote western flour in store, at $5.75@6.25 for spring, $6@6.50 for winter, and $6.75@7 for white. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—There is a steady milling demand for Wheat and with limited light receipts and a very limited supply, all that offers is readily taken at the recent advance, $1.30@ 1.35 for red, and $1.35@1.40 for white. Oats scarce and in demand though not quotably higher; round lots, 45@46 buying, and 47@48, selling; small lots 50. The receipts for some time past have been unusually light, and the stock in hands of dealers is very much reduced. Rye is scarce and in good demand while shelled is dull and neglected; the former in car load lots, may be quoted at 65@ 67 for mixed to prime yellow, and 70c in jobbing way. Sale 2 car loads in bulk of mixed at 65. No sales of shelled reported and very little inquiry for it. Some few weeks ago it sold 35@38 cts per bushel above ear, now it does not command as much. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged, maybe, buying and selling receipts continue very light. There is no improvement to note in the Barley market, though many dealers entertain hopes that there will soon be an improved demand, if there is no advance in prices; we continue to quote nominally at 80@85 for good to choice spring and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is more active, as both city and country buyers have commenced to stock up, and the general impression is that trade will continue to improve from this time forward. Stocks in the hands of both retailers and jobbers are much reduced at the close of the year, and for a time at least, there must of necessity be an increased demand. Following are the ruling quotations:

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16¾.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—Pure White Honey, 80; Havemeyer & Eiders, 78. Silver Drips, 70; Lovering's & other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 12½; prime, 12; good, 11; fully fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11; Cuba, 10@10½; Demarara, 11¾@12½.

REFINED SUGARS—Owing to Refineries being stopped for repairs and stock very light, prices are very strong. We quote Hards, 14½; A, 14¾; B, 14¾; Ex. C, 14; C, yellow 13¼@ 13½.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 25; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 60; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 60; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 90cts; fair, 75cts; Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

JAMAICA GINGER—Cochin, 35c; prime, 8c; good, 7½c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 20c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 10@11¼ cents. Prunes, 11½c. Valencia Raisins, 16c. Layer Raisins, $3 per box.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $13@15 per ton, and while the arrivals are not large, the supply is considerable, is fully up to the demand. Baled may be quoted on track at $14@17.

HIDES—Sales at 5½@6½ cts.

HOMINY—Best Pearl quoted at $6,00 per bbl. Common, $5 00@5 50.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3 cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@ 11½; green butchers (cow and steer) 7½@8; green salted kip 10@10c do calf, 10@13. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and exact rate at $1,50.

MILLFEED—Continues dull as the market is overstocked. We can report sales of No. 1 middlings at $1 60@1 65.

ONIONS—Demand better and stock very much reduced; we now quote at $3@3,50 per barrel.

OILS—No 1 lard $1 08@1,10; No 2, 70; Pure Labrador cod oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60c.

POULTRY—Live is dull, while for dressed there is a fair demand at full prices; 13@14c for chickens and ducks, and 16@18 for turkeys.

PUTTY—There is no change in the market, and with increased receipts the market is weaker, though prices are without quotable change; 30@35 for medium, and 36@38 for prime to choice—requires something extra to command the outside quotation.

RYE FLOUR—$4 62½ cts.

BROOM CORN—Dull; 5@7 cts per lb.

CHEESE—Is dull but unchanged. Western Reserve, 16@16½; Ohio Factory, 15@15¾; Ohio cheddars at 16; New York Goshen 16@16½.

CAMBON OIL—Standard brands, in a jobbing way, 58@59; in small lots, 21@62½. Demand fair.

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Markets by Telegraph.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 4, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm.

WHEAT—Is a shade higher, closing quiet at $1.11@1.11¼ this afternoon; family active and unchanged.

CORN—No 2 mixed opened firm but closed easier at 42½@43c.

OATS—No 2 steady, closing at 39¼@39½c.

RYE—No 2 firm.

BARLEY—No 2 held firmer, and closed at 72¼@73c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 85c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Firm and steady.

MESS PORK—Closed at $18,50.

LARD—11½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Closed quiet at $6,80—10@ 15c lower; live 10@15c lower; quoted at $5,00@ 6,25.

CATTLE—Dull; 15@20c lower; sales at $3,00@ 4,75.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Cotton in fair demand but lower; middlings 15½c. Flour in fair demand and 5@10c lower; superfine State $5,35@ 5,65; common to good extra $5,68@6,25; good to choice $6,35@6,65; common to good extra Ohio $6,20@6,75. St. Louis $6,30@6,75. Rye flour unchanged. Cornmeal quiet. Whiskey firm, 92@93c. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; old spring $1,33; new $1,43@1,45; red amber $1,47@1,50; Tennessee amber $1,52@ 1,55; white and nominal, old western 85c. Barley dull but unchanged. Corn opened firm but closed dull; No 1 mixed 70@78c; yellow 78c. Oats firm; western Ohio 61@62c. Hogs are firmer at $1,20 shipping; 90c@$1,35 retails. Hops dull and a shade lower; sales 70@80c; western, 60@70c. Coffee steady; Rio, 20@21½c in bond; Java, 30@32. Sugar dull and unsettled; Cuba, 9¾c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 75@77c. Petroleum crude, 12¼@13c; refined, 22½c. Leather firm and unchanged, at 27@30c. Wool firm; domestic, 46@55c; unwashed, 28@36c; pulled, 40@ 48c. Provisions mess pork firmer at $19,50@ 20; old, $19@19,25; prime mess, $17@17,25; new, $20@21. Beef; mess, 10@15c; extra, 18@ 19c; beef hams steady, 29@30c; prime mess, 26@28c; India mess, 29@31c; cut meats dull; hams, 10@13c; shoulders, 7@8½c; rib middles, 9c; short clear middles, 10½c. Lard quiet and demand; prime steam, 11¾@11¾c; kettle dried, 12¼@12½c; February and March, 12½@ 12¾c. Butter quiet and unchanged; western, 12@25c; State, 20@40c. Cheese, 12@15½c. Copper steady; Ingot Lake, 2 ½@22½c; Ingot Scotch 24@25c; Lake unlisted Staten pig, 24c; bar and sheet unchanged. Nails at 4¼@4½c; 5½@6c for clench, and 5½@6c for horse shoe.

Latest—Flour firm; $5,10@5,35. Corn higher; wheat dull and unsettled; new spring $1,42@ 1,43; red amber $1,45@1,50. Rye dull and nominal. Oats quiet and steady. Pork dull and declined; No 1 26@27c. Pork unchanged. Prime mess beef firm, 26@28c. Lard firm. Eggs dull and a shade lower, fresh 32c; limed 25c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—Cotton in fair demand and firm at 16c. Flour steady, with super winter at $4,25@4,60. Wheat firm and advanced; No 2 red—winter $1,29. No 3 $1,20. Corn dull but unchanged at 44@46c for mixed. Oats firm at 39@40c in bulk. Barley and Rye, nothing done. Highwines unchanged at 90c. Tobacco weak. Hemp nominal. Bagging 26 @27c. Provisions quiet and only in order demand. Pork $18,75@19. Bulk Meats shoulders 6½@7c; clear rib 9½@9¾c; clear sides 10@10½c. Bacon: shoulders 9¼c; do clear rib sides 11¾c; do clear sides 12¾@13c. Lard quiet and firm. Lard dull at 11c. Hogs lower at $6@6,40; bulk sales at $5,90@6,30. Cattle unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 4.—As yet the market shows no symptoms of returning vitality, nor is there any important change to notice in prices of textiles. The decline in prices of Brown Drills, noticed last Friday, has not become general among jobbers until to-day, when these were held viz: Peperel, Lacoma, Atlantic, Great falls, Lonsdale, and other leading brands at 13½; reduced from to 12½; Cabot 42 inches at, Bleached cottons are reduced from 16 to 15½, and 46 inch from 18c to 17½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling 11c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged in every respect except corn. Corn: heavy receipts and the market is dull at 53c. Groceries unchanged. Eggs dull: 26c. Seeds unchanged. Pork: demand light, but held firm at $19,25. Bulk meats: demand for shipments; full prices asked, but no demand. Bacon in light demand; 10@11½c. Hogs: demand good at full prices; receipts 3,700. Whiskey steady: 87c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 4.—Tobacco: sales of 57 hhds at $5,35@6,50 for common to good lugs; $6,75@7,25 for fair to fine leaf. Bagging quiet but dull. Hemp and flax held at $25@26c. Contributors firm but buyers not operating; middlings 12½@13c. Flour firm and steady. Corn: nothing doing. Hogs dull and declined to $6,25@6,55; killed to date 231,700. Provisions in better demand and firm at last quotations. Whiskey steady at 87c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 4.—Flour firm. Wheat: demand good at full prices; No. 2 white Wabash $1,30. No. 1 white Michigan $1,34; amber Michigan $1,31; No. 2 $1,28¾; No. 3 $1,17; rejected red $1,15. No. 2 red winter $1,30; extra high mixed 50½c; do low 49c. Oats dull but unchanged; Michigan 45c. Cloverseed steady, at $6,40. Hogs steady.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Flour steady; Ohio $7,25. Wheat firm; Indiana red $1,35@ 1,36; amber $1,42. Rye 88@90c. Corn firm; mixed western 76@77c. Oats firm; 55@56c for State, 55@56c for western. Provisions: demand light. Mess pork $20,50. Crude petroleum 15¼, refined 23@23½c. Whisky scarce and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 4.—Flour steady. Wheat dull but unchanged; No. 1 red winter $1,29. Corn firm; new shelled 58c. Oats dull and nominal at 48c. Petroleum quiet and firm; crude $4,15 per barrel; refined quiet and unchanged at 20c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 4.—Flour; extra spring firmer and active at $5,25. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; No. 1 $1,24¾; No 2 $1,11¾. Oats dull and nominal. Barley do. Corn. No. 2 mixed, easier at 47½. Rye. No. 1 firm. Mess Pork firm at $18,00. Dressed hogs unchanged.

Cotton Markets.

GALVESTON, January 4.—Cotton quiet; middlings 15½c.

CHARLESTON, January 4.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14¾c.

MOBILE, January 4.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14¾c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 4.—Flour firm. Wheat scarce and firm, but unchanged. Corn: No. 1 white 80@82c; yellow 75c. Oats active at 55@ 56c. Provisions dull. Whiskey quiet at 92½ 92¾c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; extra $1,35; No. 1, $1,25. Oats steady; No. 1, 46c. Barley and corn unchanged. Hogs easier at $7,00.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 4.—Cotton: higher grades advanced to 14½@14¾c; receipts for to-day 2,508 bales; shipments 2,895.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, January 4.—100 bbls flour, G Stewart; 25 do b wines, Shipton & Wallace; 25 do do, P D Cassedy & Co; 4 kgs lard, J J Pettit & Co; 20 bbls d apples, M W Rankin & Bro; 17 beef hides, Lappe & Wise; 6 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 19 sks oats, McNulty & Sampson; 5 sks oats, Meanor & H; 11 kgs lard, H Schwarburg & Co; 2 bbls eggs. 10 do beef hides, W H Graff & Co; 50 sks pea nuts, I Dickey & Co; 25 cads tob, Arnsthal & Son; 10 butts do, R & W Jenkinson; 1 car bulk wheat, Gilmore, S & Co; 111 sks barley, F Schilds; 1 car malt, P Gerst; 90 sks wheat, 13 do oats, S Hood; 21 do corn, 20 do wheat, Meanor & H; 5 hides, Hays & Stewart; 24 sks rags, 2 casks d fruit, 25 bbls do, 14 tubs butter, 10 kgs lard, W H Graff & Co; 130 sks barley, M Weil & Co; 10 hhds tob, E Gleason & Co; 1,294 buckets lard, W B Hays & Son; 33 bbls molasses, S Ewart & Co; 43 do do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 10 do c meal, J B Conway & Co; 34 bbls glue, W Flaccus; 5 do starch, Holmes, B & Co; 9 bbls grease, I Dickey & Co; 10 tcs lard, J H Parker; 323 sks oats, McIlenry & H; 1,722 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 1 car oats, J C Schaupp.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, January 4.—14 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 1 do do, Pittsburgh Bolt Co; 2 do pig iron, Byers, McCullough & Co; 1 do do, Chess, Smith & Co; 1 do do, Wilson, Chase & Co; 1 do do, Union Iron Mills; 2 cars pig iron, Byers, McCullough & Co; 100 bxs candles, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 136 sks potatoes, H Armstrong; 19 bdls old copper, 80 plates o f d cakes, C G Hussey & Co; 5 bbls f fish T McCoy; 3 do do, J R Thompson; 20 cases tobacco, S Ewart & Co; 25 cases and 2 pks tobacco, Wm M Gormley; 8 bxs frames, Pickeringill, L & Co; 618 bdls p paper, Thos McElroy; 14 sks corn, McHenry & Hood; 60 bgs m feed, J & W Fairley; 37 bdls basket stuff, Star Basket Factory; 51 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co; 3 dressed hogs, Hippley & B; 5 bbls beans, 1 bbl peaches, 7 d hogs, P Duff & Son; 25 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 320 bushels wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 280 sks m feed, Dorrington & Bro.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, January 4.—100 bbls flour, Schoman & Co; 173 d hogs, do, Watt, Lang & Co; 200 do do, T C Jenkins & Bro; 100 g hides, J M Hammett & Son; 20 tcs lard, Rees Owens; 100 g hides, Lappe & Wise; 446 d s sides, Daizell & Townsend; 5 bxs butter, 3 bbls d peaches, W H Graff & Co; 5 bbls spirits, M Grogan; 15 tcs b hams, P Sellers & Co; 173 d hogs, J P Hamms & Co; 1 bbl a butter, 8½ bbls do, 2 bbls b corn, Houck, Jameson & Co; 1 car fire brick, Kier, Glover & Co; 5 sks apples, I car oats, Woodworth & D; 100 bxs cheese, A T Camfield; 170 bgs corn, Bricker & Co; 20 bbls tallow, Wm Flaccus & Son; 15 bbls g apples, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 1 bbl tallow, 1 do r butter, 3 do eggs, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 7 bxs butter, 6 sks c seed, Henry Rea, Jr; 24 bbls flour, Hensher & McW; 10 bbls apples, John J Pettitt & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, January 4—6 pkgs leather, B Pflaum; 50 bbls ref oil, Lockhart, F & Co; 5 d hogs, J Ehenfield; 16 sks corn, J A McKee; 6 sks rags, 1 bbl butter, 10 bgs flour, Knox & Orr. 26 sks flour, E Heazleton; 5 cars r iron, Burlington C R & R; 2 cars metal, McKnight & Co.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, January 4.—10 bgs oats, C Bauerline; 33 bbls whiskey, Adler, Rosenberger & Co; 1 bbl tallow, 12 hides, John C Lappe & Co; 1 car mdse, C Pemberton; 63 hogs, A Guckenheimer & Bro; 2 cars metal, Graff, Bennett & Co; 70 bbls salt, Hock & Schwible; 1 bbl lard, J Kohen.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 4.—3 cars wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 car staves, Kalya & Robertson; 10 d hogs, Hippley & Beckert; 4 pkgs butter, J A Myers; 18 bgs oats, J McCallum; 9 sks rags, J B Jones; 10 hides, Graham & S.

RIVER NEWS.

The river is falling with about three feet six inches in the channel. Weather continues cloudy and cold, and the prospects for an early resumption of navigation are just about as remote as ever.

A dispatch from Capt. D. M. Brady to Com. Kountz, reports the arrival of the H. C. Yeager at New Orleans yesterday. Capt. Brady states that she worked admirably throughout the entire trip.

A dispatch to Horner, Wood & Co., reports that the John A. Wood was chained and drawn nearly as straight as she ever was.

Thermometer last evening, 24 and falling.

A Memphis telegram, under date of Monday says: The Des Arc caught fire at the wharf to-day, as is supposed, from the sparks of another steamer. The wind was very high at the time, and she made a narrow escape from a total destruction. The fire was put out after the texas and part of the pilot house was destroyed. The damage is fully covered by insurance. The Dexter is hard aground at Shoo Fly Bar, and is being lighted by the Legal Tender. The Arkansas river rose two inches at Little Rock to day. It is falling at Fort Smith. There is five feet below Little Rock. The river here is clear of ice, and there is nine feet out from Cairo.

We clip the following from the Memphis *Avalanche*, of Saturday: Thirty steamers lay at the wharf during the morning. Looking down the wharf their chimneys appeared like a forest of smoke-stacks, and reminded one of the scenes at the St. Louis and New Orleans wharfs in the olden times, when many dozens of steamboats lined their long levees, and a bustling scene of animation was exhibited seldom witnessed in these days of huge three thousand ton carriers.

—The Searcy (Ark.) Tribune of the 22d has these items: The steamer W. A. Caldwell, which sunk at the Arkansas river cut-off, near the mouth of White river, is a total wreck.....The steamer Frank was at Searcy landing last week, she being the first boat up since May last.

—The Arkansas arrived at New Orleans December 29th, with a big load from the Arkansas—2,301 bales of cotton, and not fully loaded at that; this is the largest cargo of cotton ever brought from Arkansas river, and consequently the Arkansas is entitled to the blue ribbon.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Tuesday says: The Storm, from Pittsburgh, arrived from Four mile Bar, yesterday morning, with three barges of coal, having sunk another yesterday morning at "Four Mile."

—During 1870 Cincinnati registered, of steamboats, low boats, barges and canal boats, as follows. Steam vessels 28-tonnage 11,658,97; barges 15-tonnage 8,113,96; canal boats 9-tonnage 46-620.

—Capt. Thos. Poe and Mr. John Poe, of the ill-fated Nick Wall, arrived at St. Louis on Friday and were to have left for Georgetown on Saturday.

—Capt. Wm. Taylor of New Orleans has chartered the northern steamer Bannock City, to run as a tri-weekly packet to Grand View Reach.

RIVER PACKETS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.

LEAVES DAILY AT 5 A.M. & 3.30 P.M.,

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

STEAMER ELECTOR....Capt. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER J. WALLACE....Capt. JOHN PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT....Capt. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

Freight will be received after 5 o'clock.
de26:tf A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN.....H. RICHARD DAVIS

WORKMAN & DAVIS,

Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in

Carriages, Buggies,

SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.

42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons addicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, near Court House Pittsburgh Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for TWO STAMPS.

ap2

☞ MANHOOD HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED—Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price, six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Involuntary Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Postoffice box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. my4-w3m

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment. No ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair, or System.*" Invigorates the hair, leaves it soft and beautiful. Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 Bond street, N. Y. sul:a78

INSURANCE.

ANDES

Insurance Co.,

OF CINCINNATI, O.

FIRE AND MARINE.

ASSETS, JULY 14, 1870.

Cash in City Banks	$ 582,241 81
Cash in Company's Safe	7,151 82
Loans on Collateral and Municipal Bonds	37,270 57
Bonds and 1st mortgages on Real Estate, (worth $1,025,000 00)	379,029 80
	$1,000,000 00

J. B. BENNETT, President.
J. J. REERNE, Supt. of Agencies.
J. H. BEATTIE, Secretary.

S. S. D. THOMPSON, Agent,

Office: 64 FOURTH AVENUE,

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☞ Correspondence solicited and applications for insurance promptly attended to. de1:h56

CITY INSURANCE CO.

OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 64 Fourth Ave.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

President—ROBERT J. ANDERSON.
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Treasurer—WILSON CUNNINGHAM.
Assistant Secretary—JOHN ANDERSON.
DIRECTORS—Charles Magaw, Henry A. Freytwgle, Robert B. Townsend, Thos. H. Hall, John E. Downing, James T. Brady, Wilson Cunningham, James Chow, R. J. Grace, John H. Paget, G. L. H. Fetterman, Robert J. Anderson, W. M. Gormly. de22

Western Insurance Co.

Of Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. PHILLIPS, Secretary.
CAPT. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.

Office 92 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. As no institution, managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by prompt ness and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick,	John R. McCune,
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David Allanthal,	Wm. Morrison.
D. Ihmsen.	oc21

CHARTER 1829 PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSUR. CO

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

Assets on August 1st 1870, $3,009,888 24.
Capital, $400,000 00. Surplus over Capital and Premiums $2,609,888 24. Losses paid since 1829, over $3,500,000 00.

Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies insuring the lives of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS—Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, Geo. W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Geo. Fales, Alfred Filler, Thos. Sparks, Wm. S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEO. FALES, Vice President.

Jas. W. McAllister, Secretary.
T. H. Reger, Assistant Secretary.

COFFIN & K

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Trochu to Make a Sortie!

PARIS GROWING DESPERATE!

A FEW FRENCH VICTORIES!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FIGHTING ON THE SWISS FRONTIER.

LONDON, January 4.—A telegram from Dasbe reports fighting on Sunday, 1st ult., on the Swiss frontier, in consequence of which two hundred French troops retreated into Switzerland, where they were disarmed by the Federal soldiers.

SEVERE ENGAGEMENT AT BELLE.

A severe engagement is reported to have occurred on Monday, 2d instant, at Belle, Department of Haut Rhine, eleven miles from Belfort, but no particulars have come to hand.

RUMORED BATTLES.

A dispatch from Lille reports a vague rumor of a battle on Monday, 2d inst., between the towns of Sapignies and Bapaume, in which there were heavy losses on both sides.

A GERMAN DEFEAT REPORTED.

The Prussians are said to have been defeated along the whole line.

FRENCH ARMY OF THE NORTH.

More reliable information has been received as to the movements of the French army of the North under command of General Faidherbe. It appears to have occupied the towns of Achrit and Brienecourt after a trifling resistance from the Germans. The towns of Evrillers and Behagnes were also carried by the French after hard fighting. Losses heavy on both sides.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

VERSAILLES, January 3, via LONDON, January 4.—The bombardment of the forts on the east side of Paris continues with such effect that only fort Nogent now replies to the German fire.

A FRENCH VICTORY.

BORDEAUX, January 4.—The following is officially announced: General Faidherbe's following dispatch to the Minister of War, under date of January 3: "We have fought a battle near Bapaume, which lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning to 6 in the afternoon on Monday. We have drove the Prussians from all their positions and villages occupied by them. The enemy's losses are enormous and ours serious."

PARIS EXCITED.

Paris advices show that there is an intense excitement among the population, who demand that a grand sortie be made.

TROCHU VISITED.

A large number of deputies of the cities had called upon General Trochu and insisted that he gave way to the desire of the people.

TROCHU ACCUSED OF FEEBLENESS.

Some Paris journals accuse Trochu of feebleness, and a number of newspapers of Bordeaux noting this expression of opinion seem to concede with it.

ON TO PARIS.

It is understood that orders have been sent to generals in the field to hasten the movement on Paris.

A NEW GENERAL.

A new general has been sent to command the 21st French forces at Havre.

THE EVACUATION OF ROUEN CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

The evacuation of Rouen by the Germans, the dispatches state, on Manteuffel is forced to concentrate his forces in the north by a forward movement.

GEN. MANTEUFFEL'S LOCATION.

Gen. Faidherbe is along the valley of Tolle, possibly at Oise.

CRANSEY SUCCESSFUL.

Gen. Chanesy continues to meet with success over the enemy with his flying column.

THE ALGERIAN CAVALRY.

The Algerian cavalry routed a body of Prussians yesterday.

NEW YEAR BANQUET AT VERSAILLES.

LONDON, January 4.—On New Years day a banquet took place at Versailles. The King gave a toast to the Germans, after which the Duke of Baden responded in a speech recognizing at the restoration of the old German Empire, and concluding with a toast to William.

SUFFERING FOR FUEL AND FOOD.

The notorious letter from Paris states that the citizens are suffering greatly from lack of fuel and food. The severity of the latter want, however is mitigated by stores officially distributed by order of the Government.

TO BE DETAINED.

It is announced that Austria will arrest and detain all French prisoners who escape into her territory during the war.

THE FORTS OF PARIS.

The forts of Paris are to be garrisoned and provisioned for two years, and the Germans to hold Alsace and Lorraine, Belfort, Bitsche and the line communicating with Paris after unconditional surrender, which alone will be accepted. The Garde National will be armed and made responsible for the preservation of order in the capital, and the Corps Legislatif will be summoned to meet on the third following month.

DIVIDED HIS FORCES.

Gen. Bourbaki has divided his forces, one column moving on Chalons, and the other on Orleans, via Gien.

JULES FAVRE.

LONDON, January 4.—A plan is on foot for a public reception to Jules Favre upon his arrival here to attend the Conference.

UNAUTHORIZED.

The report that Austria is about to send a Plenipotentiary to Versailles is authoritatively contradicted.

AN IMPORTANT SURRENDER.

By the surrender of Meziores 2,000 prisoners, 108 guns and a quantity of stores fell into the hands of the Germans.

SPAIN.

PRINCE AMADEUS.

MADRID, January 3, via LONDON, January 4.—Prince Amadeus, immediately after his arrival in the capital on Monday, paid a visit to the widow of General Prim, and expressed his sympathy for her in her bereavement, and then went to the Cortes and took the oath as King of Spain. The enthusiasm of the people on the occasion was great.

A CONSTITUTIONAL MINISTRY TO BE FORMED.

MADRID, January 4.—The Liberals will unite with Senors Rosas, Zeorilla, Rivero and Olazaga on the formation of a Constitutional Ministry.

MARSHAL PRIM'S FUNERAL.

MADRID, January 2.—Marshal Prim's body was removed to-day to the Church of Antioch without any disturbance. Over one million people present and an imposing procession took place of officers, deputies, regent, members of the Cabinet and various diplomatic bodies followed on foot.

The carriage in which the assassination occurred was in the procession, its sides ridelled with bullets, and its glass windows shattered. The body lies in state in the church, guarded by invalids until Tuesday.

LISBON, January 4.—The reception to the King was enthusiastic. He visited the remains of Gen. Prim, and manifested great emotion.

[Herald Special.]

MADRID, January 2.—The King gives a reception to-night.

The following will probably be the Cabinet: Serrano, President of Council; Topete, Minister of War; Olazaga, Secretary of State; Topete, Secretary of Navy.

ENGLAND.

The Duke of Cambridge is about to succeed Lord Napier Magdala as Commander-in-Chief of the army and Cardwill will act as Secretary of State for War.

By the report from Lord Wathnairn England is determined to arm.

THE CAPITAL.

Congressmen Returning — The San Domingo Question—Found Dead—Senator Sprague in Trouble, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1871.

RETURNING.

Congressmen are rapidly returning to the city from their holiday visits at home. Enough will probably arrive to enable both Houses to resume their sessions at twelve o'clock.

THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION.

The returned members are earnestly conversing with each other on the future disposal of the session and the fate of the San Domingo subject, which seems to be uppermost in the minds of all. None doubt the passage of the Senate resolutions by the House: but it is generally regarded as certain that if not the latter will not be time enough left for the Commission to visit San Domingo and devote a proper investigation to it, so as to enable them to submit an intelligent report on all matters concerning which Congressmen are most anxious to be informed, following that the Commission makes a trip in a month or six weeks from the time of starting. It is feared, from the temper of the members, that the delay in printing, considering and debating the Commission's report, and the various elements of conflict to arise both Houses on the annexation prop sition, whatever may be the recommendation of the Commission, will consume so much of the time of the session will arrive and defeat any action whatever. In regard to the other business of the session, it is thought it is in a very good condition and further advanced than usual at this time. It is the determination of the Republican leaders to allow little business to be done, to take action only on questions which are of general public importance, and to avoid the multiplication of bills for particular classes, corporations or individuals.

VETOES.

The House bill to-day vetoed the House bill No. 1388, entitled "An act for the relief of Stephen Gleason, Gleason Jones, Jerome Cowley, Jr., Hannegan and John Hannegan, for the following reasons: The bill directs the payment of an action at law pending in United States District Court., but not in the United States Circuit Court, northern Dist. of Ohio. Neither the body of said act nor the provisions refer to obligations said to be created, nor to all liabilities to the United States issued from all liabilities to the United States against the grantees in freedom or release pretended claim against the Government.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The Committee on Appropriations to-day agreed to report in favor of the bill providing as to the Pacific Railroad bonds, that all sums due or that become due for interest shall continue to be paid on all bonds which have been or may be granted and which remain undisposed of by the Company, that this Committee of the Senate and of the United States be appointed by each one from their debtors.

It is however possible that a portion of them may be sent to the Headquarters of the Department of the East, New York City, and a report from them will be made and the result known to-morrow.

FOUND DEAD.

Chesters L. Miller, of Michigan, Clerk to the Ways and Means Committee, was found dead in his room this morning. He was 60,000 people present and an imposing procession took place of officers, deputies, regent, members of the Cabinet and various diplomatic bodies followed on foot.

The carriage in which the assassination occurred was in the procession, its sides riddled with bullets, and its glass windows shattered. The body lies in state in the church, guarded by invalids until Tuesday.

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41ST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1871.

SENATE.

Numerous petitions were presented from individuals for the removal of political disabilities, and by Stewart from Western miners asking protection against certain Railroad corporations which are draining their lands by virtue of alleged Congressional grants.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. HARLAN, to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans, to acquire homesteads on public lands of the United States. Referred.

Mr. ROSS, making a grant of lands to the State of Kansas, of each alternate section to aid in the construction of certain railroads. Referred.

Mr. MORRELL, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing an inquiry by the Finance Committee, as to the expediency of imposing a tax of one dollar on each application for an official position, having a salary not less than one thousand dollars, and the same on each signature thereto made to the President or made to be presented to any Executive Departments, and where a salary is in excess of one thousand dollars, an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. MORRELL, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing an inquiry by the Finance Committee, as to the expediency of imposing a tax of one dollar on each application for an official position, having a salary not less than one thousand dollars, and the same on each signature thereto made to the President or made to be presented to any Executive Departments, and where a salary is in excess of one thousand dollars, an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN suggested to Mr. Morrell that his resolution had no title. It would be appropriate as well as candid, for that gentleman to designate it as a resolution for the purpose of raising revenue for the Republican party.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Senate took up and passed the bill amendatory to the Funding act of last session, authorizing an increase of the issue of five per cent. bonds from $200,000,000 to $500,000,000, and making the interest on the same payable quarterly.

Notice was given by Mr. MORTON that he would on Monday next call up the bill reimbursing States for monies advanced during the rebellion, and a similar notice for to-morrow by Mr. SHERMAN respecting the bill relative to mints, assay offices and the coinage of the United States.

Mr. Sumner's resolution calling for information on the San Domingo matter was adopted without objection.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the Joint Committee on Retrenchment from further consideration.

A resolution previously introduced by Mr. SPRAGUE, directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The motion was agreed to, when the resolution, together with the communication from the Secretary of War on the subject, were referred to a select committee of five.

The following additional bills were introduced: The House amending the bankrupt act so as to give priority in the distribution of a bankrupt's estate to wages due any operative, clerk or house servant to an amount not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Referred.

The Senate then briefly considered the bill introduced by Mr. Trumbull to relieve Congressmen from importunities in appointment to office.

Mr. THURMAN said, as an entering wedge to Civil Service reform, some such bill might be important, but reform sufficient would not be secured until members of Congress relinquished the unconstitutional power they had of late assumed in controlling appointments.

Mr. MORTON regarded the bill unconstitutional and based on false principles. He was surprised that it was seriously pressed.

The bill would make it a final offense for him, (Morton) or any Senator or Representative to recommend a man for office, yet this was a right, he thought belonged to every citizen or Senators to complain of annoyance from office seekers. But no one then wanted to retire from the Senate, and he presumed they were anxious to return for the second, third and even the fourth term. He, (Morton,) would be glad to be relieved from the opportunities for office, but he knew that Burden's official station were as legitimate as its duties.

Mr. NYE, by way of indicating the effect of the bill, suggested a case in Michigan. Two men, one an honest citizen, and the other a thief, were applicants to the President for office, and employed Senator Conkling to interposed to prevent the appointment of the thief or the thief himself would be made President accordingly.

The discussion continuing, Mr. DAVIS demanded the regular order of business, the morning hour having expired in the meantime.

Mr. TRUMBULL endeavored to make the bill in question, but Mr. Cameron objecting, it went over until the next morning hour.

The Senate then took up the regular order of business.

On the consideration of the bill for the relief of J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Kentucky, the former discussion was resumed on the question whether the destruction of the dwelling house of claimant by the order of the military authorities in that place during the battle there in 1864, was an actual taking of private property for public use in the sense of the Constitution.

Without disposing of the subject, the Senate at 4:15, after a short Executive Session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATINES.

The bill reported by Mr. Morrill before the holidays to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence by holding an international exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, came up as the first business in order in the House to-day.

Mr. O'NEIL advocated the bill, and argued that Philadelphia was by historical associations the most appropriate place for the celebration.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, could not see a consequential relation between a preamble bill recites the fact of the declaration of independence having been signed in Philadelphia and an enactment providing for the holding of an international exhibition there. He was unable to perceive why Philadelphia should be selected rather than Boston, where the principles of the declaration of independence were mainly created, or than Richmond, from which State Jame Jefferson, who wrote the declaration of independence.

Mr. WOODWARD indicated that Philadelphia was the place for holding the great International Exhibition, but thought as the purpose was to commemorate the great event of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, that Philadelphia was the most appropriate place.

Mr. MORRILL moved the previous question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE hoped that the previous question would not be sustained, in the absence of Mr. Cleveland, who desired further to debate it.

On a vote by the teller it appeared that there was no quorum present.

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, gave notice that the Committee would ask the House to consider the San Domingo resolutions on Monday next.

Mr. SAXTON, from the same committee, reported a bill making additional appropriations of $200,000 for the improvement of the Louisville and Portland Canal. Which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. VOORHEES: To extend the benefits of the homestead policy to disabled soldiers and sailors, and to relieve and orphans of the dependents and relations of those who died in the service of their country.

By Mr. STEVENSON, requiring a modification of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge to conform to the recommendation of the Board of Engineers.

By Mr. JOHNSON authorizing the establishment of a bureau of mining. He would ask leave to offer a resolution, calling on the President for information as to the San Domingo as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate with the House, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the proposed annexation of San Domingo. The portion of the Island of San Domingo, from which Baez was storekeeper, or gauger, I have forgotten which, and after the Pennsylvania supervisor left the gauger was left in charge with a current

"I know no reason for it, unless it would commit Jussin's brother-in-law.

There is not one man in the Revenue Department here, who exerts a particle of political influence and the success of the party is considered a matter of course. The party crying for it. Ayres has worked hard for the party, and his appointment as supervisor would give general satisfaction.

If I could serve you I would tell you much more than I like to commit to paper, even worse than I like to speak, especially true on a night not as easily prove it. I have written you enough that you may know that you have a disagreeable job on your hands, and that you are aware of the facts, you are individually responsible for his diligence in the future. I have gained my knowledge of the whole affair in the strictest confidence, and to tell it I am betraying that confidence, and the only apology I can make for doing it is to prevent an act of injustice is, that my duty to you is of stronger than my word or confidence to those who have instructed the Secretary of Government and ruining your reputation for all the friends of your appointees fall upon you and lose you.

I prefer that you do not use this letter publicly, but remove Bloomfield, and if water necessary to prove all I have written, I can and will do it, and a great deal more.

think I know where parties are seeking under the protection of the revenue officers, and if your information would prove, and when you get a proper man in charge of the revenue here I will put him at work, but to make the report to injure, and not cause stealing to be stopped, it would injure me, because officers would cover it up, and which would show as much as a false report.

Respectfully yours,

U. S. GRANT.

TITUSVILLE.

Oil Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TITUSVILLE, December 5.—Sales delivered on cash, upper road, 2,000 bbls at 90c; and do, at $1.23½; buyers option, first three months this year, $2.50. Lower road, 1,000 regardless at $3.45; 2,250 do. at $3.20; 19 cars do. at $3.45.

Petroleum Centre—1,000 regardless at $5.40; 1,000 private at $5.45; 1,000 at $5.50.

Oil City—1,000 or under $5.70; 5 cars irregular, $3.65; 1,000 regardless, $3.80; 1,000 do, $3.85; 1,000 do, $3.90. Bids; 1,000 higher grade, $5.30; upper road unchanged; holders firm at $3.20; lower road stronger feeling, buyers offering $3.10 for 1,000 bbls; 1,000 bbls at $3.20; gravity advance of 10c; Oil city buyers offering $3.50@3.60; re-sales $3.60@3.65 regardless of gravity; $4.75 bid and accepted.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Republican State Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CONCORD, January 4.—The Republican State Convention for the nomination of Governor and Railroad Commissioners met here to-day.

After organizing, General Nathaniel Head, of Hooksett, and Samuel Hale, of Keene, withdrew from the candidacy for Governor.

After the first ballot, Mr. Walker's name was withdrawn and James Pike was nominated for Governor by acclamation. Mr. Buckminister, of Keene, was renominated for Railroad Commissioner.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Colored Cadet Smith—Another Court Martial on the Docket—A Missing Steamer.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January, 4, 1870.

COLORED CADET.

A Court Martial is appointed to meet to-day at West Point, for the trial of the colored cadet James W. Smith. The charge is that he has acted in a manner unbecoming to a gentleman and contrary to military discipline. His friends declare that he is being persecuted.

A RESIGNATION.

Colonel M. L. Dayton, who served on the staff of General Sherman through all his campaigns since 1861, has resigned his place as Aid-de-Camp, to enter into business in Cincinnati. The Colonel states that his withdrawal is hastened at this time, that the vacancy may be filled by some worthy officer unassigned, who would otherwise be mustered out. In reply, General Sherman writes a letter of warm commendation and friendliness, stating that Colonel's faithful services during the war, and his own high appreciation of them, with the promise of his friendship for life.

THE MISSING STEAMER.

The United States frigate Saranac, flagship of the North Pacific Squadron, was recently named by mistake in a dispatch from San Francisco as having been lost. The Saranac has for some time been lying safely anchored within the Golden Gate. It is the Tuscarora, a paddle-wheel steamer of 2870 tons burden, and carrying two guns, which has become a subject of anxiety. She left Honolulu on the 8th inst. for Hilo, on the newly discovered Midway Islands, to make a hydrographic survey, and she has not since been heard from. She has overrun her allotted time, as she was expected at San Francisco more than a more ago to refit for a cruise to the Isthmus of Darien, where she is to cooperate with Commander Selfridges' exploring expedition. Her absence at this time will seriously affect the success of the Darien explorers, as there is no vessel on the Pacific side available to take her place. She is believed to be a fine sea-going craft, able to ride out almost any gale that she is likely to encounter. The following is a complete list of the officers of the Saginaw, as is attainable at present: Commander, Montgomery Sicard; Lieutenant, Levitt C. Logan, Masters, H. Perkins and W. S. Cowley; Mate, G. R. Robinson; Assistant Surgeon, Adam Frank; Assistant Paymaster, Geo. H. Read; First Assistant Engineer, Jas. Godfrey. She carried a crew of about one hundred men.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Benedict, sitting as Circuit Judge in this District, has rendered his decision on a motion in the case of Richard B. Caldwell, co-conspirator with Samuel T. Hatchford and others, in the notorious drawback frauds, by which means the Government was robbed of about $100,000, defendant Caldwell being indicted for bribing an officer of the United States. He pleaded that the Court was without jurisdiction as the offense he was charged with in the jurisdiction of the United States, from Canada, upon the charge of forgery, by virtue of the Extradition treaty. The claim was that a person extradited for a particular offense can be tried for that offense alone.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court this morning, issued an injunction against the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad Company, with an order to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupt.

The order was returnable on the 14th.

The same Judge Bedford rendered a decision allowing a writ of certiorari to be applied for against the Mayor and Council of Hoboken, requiring the Supreme Court to resolution directing the street commissioners to remove the Erie Railway track from Seventeenth street, Hoboken.

The allowance writ stays all proceedings under the resolution until the matter is decided by the Supreme Court.

THE STEAMSHIP FLORIDA.

In the United States District Court yesterday, the Government called up the case of the steamship Florida, charged with attempting to carry arms and munitions of war to the Cubans. A jury trial was waived. The evidence was introduced on behalf of the United States by Assistant District Attorney Dawes, and the case was adjourned until this morning.

THE CORONER'S RECORDS.

The Coroner's records show that in 1870, there were twelve hundred and fifty violent deaths in this city. The number of homicides was forty-one.

DEATH OF CHARLES SWEETZER.

Charles Sweetzer, founder and formerly editor of the *Round Table* and *Evening Mail*, of this city, died of consumption at Pilatke, Florida, on Sunday.

A REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republicans of New Hampshire will hold their State Convention to-day.

CINCINNATI.

Letter from Orrville Grant—Dishonest Chicago Distillers—An Urgent Appeal for a Change, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, January 4.—The *Commercial* this morning publishes what purports to be a copy of a confidential letter from General Grant to the President, which Washington correspondent "D. P" says is authentic—though it would not be correct to say the President had authorized its publication. The correspondent says though the President did not hand him a copy of the document, he will not deny its authenticity.

ORRVILLE, *Ill.*, January 25, —Dear Brother: The matter that I referred to in my note, and which I expected Dr. Lamper to explain to you, was in regard to the charges made by General Bloomfield to the distillers who had been evading the law, and whose distilleries were seized.

Mr. Crosby, who is General Bloomfield's confidential assistant, was authorized to make overtures to the distillers for a certain sum of money. Twenty thousand dollars was to be paid into the hands of a man to whom they might select. He (Bloomfield) would place with the man all papers and evidence, and would go before the grand with positive assurances that the cases would be prosecuted.

Mr. Crosby was afraid to approach the distillers, as it might have a bad effect, and proposed to me if I would act as a third party and get the money that he would raise the money I was to retain a part as my "fee."

I felt, of course, suspicious about the honesty of the proposition, though Crosby thought it in earnest. I therefore wrote to Bloomfield in reply to see whether I would join myself for such work or not. I gave him to understand that I would do so, and that unless I heard from Mr. Bloomfield would carry out, in good faith, all that was proposed, that nothing could be done.

He gave me such assurances that he was authorized by Bloomfield to make such overtures that I felt sure that he and Bloomfield had discussed the question, and that he (Bloomfield) had instructed Crosby to make such propositions.

I have had nothing to do with it, but know and can prove by men under oath, that such propositions were made to them. These are facts that I positively know I can swear to them, and can prove every word of it by men under oath.

I also know there are men here as gaugers and storekeepers who have assisted the distilleries in stealing whisker, and received their pay for doing it, and that Bloomfield knows it and still retains them in office.

If Bloomfield were to take his solemn oath that such is the case, such strong evidence can be brought to bear that you would be convinced that he had perjured himself by such swearing.

A few months ago a supervisor from Pennsylvania was here and seized Kirchhoffer & Co's distillery in this city, and Crosby, who was storekeeper, or gauger, I have forgotten which, and after the Pennsylvania supervisor left the gauger was left in charge with a current

"I know no reason for it, unless it would commit Jussin's brother-in-law.

There is not one man in the Revenue Department here, who exerts a particle of political influence and the success of the party is considered a matter of course. The party crying for it. Ayres has worked hard for the party, and his appointment as supervisor would give general satisfaction.

If I could serve you I would tell you much more than I like to commit to paper, even worse than I like to speak, especially true on a night not as easily prove it. I have written you enough that you may know that you have a disagreeable job on your hands, and that you are aware of the facts, you are individually responsible for his diligence in the future. I have gained my knowledge of the whole affair in the strictest confidence, and to tell it I am betraying that confidence, and the only apology I can make for doing it is to prevent an act of injustice is, that my duty to you is of stronger than my word or confidence to those who have instructed the Secretary of Government and ruining your reputation for all the friends of your appointees fall upon you and lose you.

I prefer that you do not use this letter publicly, but remove Bloomfield, and if water necessary to prove all I have written, I can and will do it, and a great deal more.

think I know where parties are seeking under the protection of the revenue officers, and if your information would prove, and when you get a proper man in charge of the revenue here I will put him at work, but to make the report to injure, and not cause stealing to be stopped, it would injure me, because officers would cover it up, and which would show as much as a false report.

Respectfully yours,

U. S. GRANT.

HOME NEWS.

Route for sale.

A good, paying route in the heart of the city. For terms, etc., apply to-day at GAZETTE counting room.

"Injun Meal."

"Squire Ammon is in Erie.

U. S. Court is in session in Erie.

Woman's Suffrage Association to-night.

Splendid skating weather. Drop in at the Rink.

Four cases before Mayor Callow yesterday morning.

The Eleventh Ward station house is ready for use. Who will dedicate it?

Where is our champion skater Mat McDonald? He is missed in skatorial circles.

Justice Heisel, yesterday, sent for John Carothers for deserting his wife Charlotte.

Remember—The GAZETTE is delivered at your door for fifteen cents per week, payable to the carrier.

Tickets for the "Fat Contributor's" lecture at Library Hall, Monday night, are going off lively at Pittock's.

Deputy Mayor Nichols had but one case before him yesterday. Martin Cushmeyer got drunk and was fined $4.

A. D. Hemphill was sent to jail yesterday by Mayor Brush, to answer a charge of stealing a coat from Daniel Kelly.

Letters held for postage January 4, 1870: Kauffmann Alex. Leechburg Pa., 3; Jewell Mrs. Temperanceville, Pa., 3; Warrans J. S., New Brighton, Pa., 1.

Michael King was sent to the House of Refuge yesterday for stealing pocket books in the market the day previous. He was also implicated in other petty larcenies.

The Allegheny police force have procured an elegant copy of the Scriptures for presentation to Miss Sue R. Nichol, who penned the neat "watchman's address," which they have issued.

Charlotte Carothers appeared before Squire Heisel, of East Birmingham yesterday, and preferred a charge of desertion against her husband, John Carothers. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Mr. Hirsh of the firm of Hirsh, Bros., tailors on Sixth street made oath before Alderman Donaldson, yesterday, charging John McElheney with obtaining goods under false pretenses. Warrant issued.

New Counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Farmers and Mechanics bank of New York, have been put in circulation in the city. They are very well executed and can easily be detected upon examination.

Surety of the Peace.—John McBride sued Thomas Williams yesterday before Alderman Butler for surety of the peace. Thomas had in lulged in threats of personal violence to complainant. Held for a hearing.

Official Notice for Caucus.—The Republican members of the Select Council of Allegheny will meet in the Common Council Chamber on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for city officers.

Handsome Gift—Last evening at Prayer Meeting Rev. Mr. Hanna, pastor of the U. P. Church, Sixth avenue, was handed a yellow envelope with a five hundred dollar bill, enclosed with the following note—"From your congregation."

Friendly Relations Disturbed.—John Burchfield and Philip Groeder had been friends, a fact which did not prevent Philip giving a thrashing to the wife of John. Alderman Floyd on complaint entered by John issued a warrant for the arrest of Philip.

Fires During the Month of December.—The records at the office of Fire Marshal Butler show that there were one hundred and fifty fires in this county during the month of December, with an aggregate of losses of $2,672 50. The greatest loss at any and fire was about $4,000.

Regimental Election.—The Fourteenth regiment has been fully organized by the election of Col. Mc. Gregor, Lieut. Col. Hall, Major Clarke. The election was held Tuesday night at Ashland Hall, and was agreeably supplemented by a banquet at Holtzheimer's.

Cripples at War.—James Williams yesterday complained to Alderman Mullen that Henry Lightner had obtained from him a "kit" of shoemaker's tools, which he refused to give up. The police were unable to find them, Lightner had "lit out" before they could lay hands upon him.

Sarah Ubmer, a German lady with "rheumatism in the head," charges her neighbor who occupies the second floor of the building with maliciously stamping on the floors and creating a noise, regardless of her afflicted friend Sarah. Alderman Mullen has sent for the disorderly woman.

Refitted.—A number of the students in attendance on the lectures in the U. P. Theological Seminary, took advantage of the holidays, while attending from their duties in institution on qu te an extensive scale. It is said the rooms of the Seminary look decidedly fresh. All are pleased with the improvements.

A little discussion on the European wrangle, in a beer saloon on Ohio street, Allegheny, yesterday, between James Sigmond and Wm. Bybel, resulted in the latter striking Alderman Mullen, wherein Sigmond complained that Zehrbel had threatened to knock his brains out with a poker. The Alderman sent for Zehrbel.

Contract Awarded.—The contract for the erection of the new school house for the Seventeenth ward, Allegheny, has been awarded to Messers. Samuel Hastings & Co., the well-known builders, who are located corner of Fifth avenue and Grant street, Allegheny. That the job will be well done, is a surety in such hands.

Deputy Mayor Cartwright—Jackson a colored man was by this magistrate sent to jail for ten days, yesterday afternoon, for acting in a disorderly manner at a bakers shop in East Liberty. He also committed a man by the name of Hamilton, for being drunk. Alderman, ten days for being drunk and disorderly at the East Liberty station of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Consult with Paving Stones and a Revolver.—Patrick Mulligan appeared before Alderman McMasters and entered suit against Abraham Moore for surety of the peace and behaviour. Mulligan charges that Moore's intention, in company with others, in a ruse to see whether I would join myself for such work or not. I gave him to understand that I would do so, and that unless I heard from Mr. Bloomfield would carry out, in good faith, all that was proposed, that nothing could be done.

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Respectfully yours,

U. S. GRANT.

Accident on the St. Clair Street Bridge—Street Car runs over a Man and breaks his Leg.

At about seven o'clock yesterday evening, as Street car No. 9 of the Western avenue line was coming out of the Pittsburgh end of the St. Clair street bridge, a drunken man by the name of James Hively, a confectioner residing in Pitt street, near 21st, staggered from the side-walk and fell under the horses. Before the driver could stop, one wheel of the car passed over his body, breaking it below the knee. He was carried into the office at the bridge, where an ambulance was procured and he was taken to the Mayor's office, after which he was taken to his residence.

An Hour of Humor.

Lovers of genuine humor, broad without vulgarity, original and vigorous, and withal abounding in happy conceits and fine sentiment, will be afforded an opportunity for gratifying their tastes, next Monday evening in the lecture of the Fat Contributor" of the Cincinnati *Times*; whose writings have given that paper and himself a world-wide reputation for mirth, laugh and believe in its healthfulness, those who have never laughed and would like to try the experiment, those who would laugh and break the ice of coldness which has almost congealed their hearts, those who desire to enjoy, for once, a hearty, cheery, merry, care-destroying, insuring, soul-warming, regular shake down laugh, and those should be in attendance Monday night and hear Griswold talk on "Injun Meal."

To be sure of getting in, go at once to Pittock's and select seats, and let no engagement interfere with your presence at Library Hall with your sweetie to night.

Larceny.—Alderman McMasters issued warrants for the arrest of two larcenists. The first on oath of Anthony Langan who swore that Barney McTighe had stolen a five dollar overcoat from him. The other on information made by T. H. Palmer, charging Jonas Tucker with the larceny of a knife and other property valued at three dollars. Warrants issued in both cases.

Whipped Him.—Charles Blasing and Fred. Frewald, living on Liberty street, had William Fisker in an ice house in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, settled it by whipping William. The victim of the chastisement made complaint before Alderman Bolster and the twain have been held to bail for trial. William subsequently threatened to whip Blasing, and for this, upon information for surety of the peace, was held for trial.

Divorced.—In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, Mrs. M Patton was legally separated from her husband, Mr. John Patton. The defendant was charged with living in adultery with a certain Bridget Scanlon, whom he had taken to live with him, and lived with for a time, until found out by his first wife.

Linda Sample was also granted a divorce from Robert Sample, he having deserted her.

There were two hundred and fifty five prescriptions issued during the month of December by the dispensary department of the Homeopathic Hospital, on Second avenue in the rear of the city. The record of the Dispensary is open daily for the gratuitous treatment of those unable to pay a physician, between the hours of 11 and 12 n. m., and from 2 to 3 o'clock p. m., the latter hour is especially for the benefit of Germans.

Suspended.—Mr. William J. White, Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, was suspended yesterday by Chief Engineer McElroy. It appears from Mr. White's statement that Mr. McElroy required Mr. White to report at the office of the Fire Commissioners at 10 o'clock A. M. every day, and until he Mr. McElroy should get there. Mr. White had no objection to reporting at the court house, but objected to the hour, as part of the ordeal which required him to wait, and refused to comply with it, whereupon the Chief suspended him.

Captain E. C. Negley Promoted.

The first volunteer regiment formed in this county since the war, has designated from its ranks, at a subsequent meeting of the commissioned officers, of which notice appears in this paper, elected by a unanimous vote, our fellow citizen Capt. E. C. Negley of the *Pittsburg Post* to be *Lieut. Colonel*. We congratulate Mr. Negley upon the unanimity of the vote, our fellow citizens have given him their choice. The relationship of the field officers to the rank and file of a regiment is especially one of confidence and regard, and from information from Mr. Taylor, before me for my influence, I know he was prepared to make proposals, for he had letters, which he showed me, authorizing him to do so.

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